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THE

CONFESSIONS OF AN APOSTATE;

OR,

LEAVES FROM A TROUBLED LIFE.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER IX.

ALL that night and the following day I could think of nothing but Parson Greerson, and his supposed attentions to Miss Olive Samuels. Do as I would, I could not get the matter out of my head, and I dwelt on it till my brain was giddy. Had I heard that the monument on Bunker had been taking a sail on Massachusetts Bay, I could not have been more perplexed to account for its volition, than I was by the intimation of Greerson's proclivity to our ancient *femme de menage*. Although sorely puzzled to account for his taste, I was fully aware that my heart throbbed and fluttered in a very strange manner at the thought that such was his taste. Of all the male visitors who frequented the Deacon's house, Parson Greerson was the very last man whom I would have suspected of any such attraction, he was really a gentlemanly, handsome young fellow, with as little of the Puritan about him as I ever saw in any other native New-Englander. He was one of the most popular preachers of "our kirk" in those parts, and to do him justice, was master of a fine intellect and a happy vein of humor, which, however, he was fain to repress within the very narrowest bounds, in virtue of his standing amongst "the chosen." Now it seemed to me that the young minister had been unusually mindful in our regard of his duty of visiting his hearers, and that principally since Eve's return. It is true he paid no particular attention to the fair daughter of the house, on the contrary he rather affected to avoid her, but still I always had a misgiving that his eyes wandered in her direction oftener than they had any need to do. I had noticed him, at times, too, when conversing with the aunt, falling into a fit of abstraction that to me was very suspicious, as his eyes followed the graceful and fawn-like figure of the niece. I had even seen his whole face brighten into smiles at some pert witticism of Eve's, until a glance at the serious visage of Miss Olive recalled him to decent gravity and a proper sense of his position. A new light had broken in on me through Eve's *badinage*, and the light was wonderfully cheering. But alas! there was a cloud hanging over the matter—a cloud of doubt and misgiving that would not be dispelled, do as I might, so that fear and hope had alternate possession of my mind, and I was sensible of a nervous tremor, a flutter of anxiety such as I had never before experienced. Why all this, was the question I asked myself fifty times a day, but somehow I could never get a satisfactory answer from within.

Meanwhile the Catholics of the town and of its vicinity were making the most of the "days of grace" afforded them by the priest's visit. Almost the only one whom I knew for certain as "belonging to that persuasion" was an Irishman who worked by the day in the Deacon's garden. I know not how he came to suspect me of being his co-religionist, for, although I had many a chat with him about "the old country," I had carefully avoided even the slightest intimation of my being a Catholic, whereas Phil took good care that I should not remain in doubt on the subject of his belief.

On the Saturday evening of that week, Phil watched his opportunity (I believe he staid an hour past his time for the very purpose) and accosted me as I walked in the garden a few minutes after supper.

"There'll be Mass in the mornin' at John

Gray's," said Phil as I stopped to admire the neatness of a bush he was trimming.

"Well!" said I, with a start, "and what of that?"

"Oh! nothing at all," said he with the queerest, drollest look, "only I thought, maybe, you might like to know. Among us Catholics here," and he laid a great stress on the word, "it's great news entirely. It's not often we've a chance of hearing Mass these times. Glory be to God, it's the fine opportunity we have now—if it 'id only last we'd be all right—but I hope there's a good time comin'. Howsomever, sir, if you're not what I took you for, there's no harm done."

"Oh! not at all, Phil," said I with some hesitation, for I did not half like the comical expression of sly humor that was visible on Phil's nut-brown face. I was at first half inclined to confess the truth, but when once I noticed the quizzical look aforesaid, and fancied that Phil was making fun of me, and perhaps despised me in his heart, pride rose up in arms, and obstinately closed my mouth on the secret. Still I would not appear to notice what was, after all, only a look and a half smile, so I bade the gardener "good evening" with as much composure as I could command, and strolled leisurely down a shady walk. I was induced to look back more than once as I walked, and, through the sun-lit foliage that skirted the walk, I saw Phil leaning against a crabbed plum-tree, with an unusually thoughtful look on his weather-worn features. He was, doubtless, trying hard to solve the knotty problem of my religious indifference. Honest Phil Cullen! how sincere was my respect for you at that moment, as you stood there in your moleskin jacket, your fine manly figure a personification of sturdy independence, and your frank countenance darkened with a frown at the thoughts of my pitiful prevarication, which could not escape your native shrewdness, aided by the light of faith. How poor, how contemptible a creature was I in comparison!—I mean, truckling, shrinking like a guilty thing from the suspicion of being a Catholic, which this humble day-laborer doubtless considered his proudest distinction. Other thoughts crowded into my mind in this connection—thoughts of "thoughts of the mother that looked on my child's hood"

the pious mother who would cheerfully walk many a long, long mile rather than miss hearing Mass on Sunday or holiday. And the father who was little less devout—and the sisters and brothers who were dwelling peacefully at home in the good, old-fashioned, homely sanctuary, where all virtue was inculcated, not by words, but by daily, hourly example—and the venerable pastor who had been so proud of my progress in religious instruction—all, all were before me, and my heart swelled almost to bursting with the multitude and magnitude of my emotions. I rushed back to open my mind to Phil, but Phil was no longer there. Happily my dear-bought resolution did not vanish with him, and, as if in reward for the effort it had cost me, I was unable to carry it out. So true it is that God assists those who labor in earnest to overcome themselves and their evil passions. The most serious difficulty which I had forseen was unexpectedly removed by the absence of Eve who had gone out to spend the evening as I was told on entering the house. The witchery of her eyes once out of the way, I dreaded nothing during the evening, and had actually made up my mind to go to confession, as I knew the priest would be "hearing" till the night was far advanced. Now this I considered an achievement—I mean the resolution—and I felt myself more of a man during the hour or so that I had it before my mind than I had done since—since I came to New Haven. Avoiding all unnecessary conversation with the family, I retired

to my room soon after I went in from the garden, intending to set about preparing myself for the solemn, and, at all times, painful duty on which I was steadily resolved. I had not been long thus engaged when rap, rap comes Josiah to my door. What was wanting, I asked. Oh! somebody's grandmother had died, and certain things were wanting that could only be had in Deacon Samuels' store. So down I had to go, and when the store was seen open, various persons popped in for something or another which they suddenly found themselves in need of. I was so vexed that I could hardly speak a civil word to any of them, but still they were all customers, and must be served when once in. By the time I got back to the house, the Deacon was there, and Parson Greerson was there, and some other notable individual with him. The Deacon would not hear of my going out, although I pleaded a pressing engagement. It was no use—out I could not get, unless I told the truth, and I would just as soon bite off my tongue as do that. So there went the opportunity in mercy given me, and all through my pusillanimous fear of being known for a Catholic. I was on thorns all that evening, as I well deserved to be.

It was late when Miss Eve came home, so late that I was already in my room preparing for bed. It is true it was only half-past ten or thereabouts, but that was considered a late hour in the New Haven of that day. I opened my door softly, and stepped on tip-toe to the top of the stair-case, so as to ascertain, if possible, who it was that saw Eve home. I listened anxiously, trying to catch the words that came dulled to my ear up two pairs of stairs, but I could distinguish nothing, save and except the parting "Good night" that I fancied was spoken in sorrow by Eve. Undoubtedly the young man's voice trembled and quivered in a way which it had no right to do, and I laid my head on my pillow to dream a harassing dream of the owner of that voice, a certain young merchant of the town who was esteemed a thriving man,—what was more alarming to me, he had long been paying attention to Eve, though with doubtful prospect of success.

After a night of feverish and intermitting slumber, I arose very early, and, profiting by the stillness of the house, I stole softly down stairs, and made my way to the street. I was determined to hear Mass that morning at all hazards, and bracing myself up, as best I could, for the probable or possible chances of discovery, I walked manfully on in the direction of John Gray's farm-house, which stood a little way from the city at the farther end of a pleasant green lane, or what I would have called in my boyish days a *boreen*. The house and everything about it looked, it seemed to me, particularly snug and comfortable that bright autumn morning, with

"—the corn-tops green and the meadows in their bloom,"

and the richly-laden apple trees in a little orchard at the end of the house, and the soft hazy-looking sun shining down with his gentlest light on all the pleasant scene. But to me the chief beauty of the picture was the stream of people, men, women, and children, that was flowing in through the old gateway, and under the hop-covered porch. Oh! how my heart swelled at that moment with thoughts and feelings long unknown, unfelt. Memory was busy, busy, weaving her magic spell that carried me back to St. Kevin's Glen, and to our new parish chapel where the country folk, for miles around, were wont to assemble weekly on all weathers to join in solemn worship, and to hear the familiar teachings of their good old, gray-haired pastor. My thoughts were sad, if not bitter, and I asked myself with a sinking heart "What have you gained, Simon Kerrigan, by leaving your old home?—have you not

lost more in one way than you gained in another?"

Before I had come to any conclusion on the subject (other than the instinct which was the voice of conscience) I had reached the door and followed the crowd into a large room on the first floor where a temporary altar had been fitted up, and before it in silent prayer knelt the venerable priest in his white surplice and stole. He had evidently been hearing confessions, although it was yet but six o'clock. In a few moments he stood up and commenced vesting himself for Mass, while the people all knelt in pious recollection. As I looked around upon the little congregation I recognized many whom I had never suspected of being Catholics, and others whom I did know for what they were. Amongst the latter class was Phil Cullen, whose round eyes were fixed on me as I entered with a kind of half-pleased, half-mocking expression.

During the time that the priest was preparing for Mass I noticed one female coming in, whose appearance riveted my attention, it was so unlike any of the others present. Her figure was small and graceful, as I could see even through the long cloak in which it was enveloped. Her face I could not see, or even catch a glimpse of through the thick veil which hung from her close straw bonnet. There was, on the whole, an air of mystery about the figure that attracted me with irresistible force, and I was almost sorry when Mass commenced, because I had to turn my back on it. I much fear that I derived little benefit from that Mass, good as my resolutions were as I approached the house where it was said, for in spite of myself my mind was wandering to the veiled fair one near the door, and instead of reflecting on the dread commemorative mysteries going on before me, I was wondering who she could be, and to what Catholic family in or about New Haven she could belong.

To complete my perturbation I fancied once or twice that the eyes which I saw shining behind the veil, like stars through a mist, were observing me with fixed attention. It might be only imagination, but whether or not, the effect was the same on me. I was, as it were, in a fever of curiosity, and although decency obliged me to face the altar, I paid no more attention to the sacred rites than if they were celebrated a hundred miles away. I had made up my mind to hurry out when the people stood up at the last Gospel, so as to watch the motions of the fair *incognita*, instead of waiting to see the priest, according to my first intention.

I was doomed to be disappointed, however, for by the time I made my way to the door, the veiled figure was gone. I looked around in all directions, bewildered and amazed, but the object of my search was nowhere to be seen. A buggy was driving along the road, to be sure in the direction of the town, but whether it contained the person in whom I was interested I had no means of knowing.

Slowly, very slowly, I plodded my way back to town, in a very different frame of mind from that in which I came. The sunshine was still bright on the fields and gardens, the air was still fresh and balmy, and laden with the thousand perfumes of fruit, and flower, and herb, the people were already dispersing, and wending their homeward way in picturesque groups, chatting pleasantly as they went. I alone was dull, lonely, and dejected, uncheered by the smiles of nature, or the presence of my kind. And yet I could not tell why it was so. It could not be possible that baffled curiosity could alone produce such effects, but if not that, I could in no ways account for the depression into which I had so suddenly fallen.

The Sabbath amongst Puritans is ever a dreary day—dull, and cold, and cheerless. The very cats and dogs seem to feel the sad-den influence of over-strained and misapplied "religion," and neither bark nor mew is heard as it is on working-days. In fact cheerfulness (not to say mirth) is prohibited on the evangelical Sabbath, so that a day which, amongst Catholics, brings not only rest but joy, is strangely enough converted by the people amongst whom my lot was then cast, into a day of weary, dreary, cold restraint. Even the buoyant spirits of Eve Samuels could not resist the overwhelming heaviness of the domestic atmosphere, and although she laughed at the hypocritical length of pious faces, and in her heart had little sympathy with "the saints," still the force of habit made her almost as grave and serious on the Sunday as any other member of the family.

On this particular Sunday, I thought her even more serious than the occasion required, and, being myself in such low spirits, I felt sad and dejected, longing for Monday to come, and with it business in the store and the stir of life in the house, and Eve's sportive gaiety, best and most effectual specific of all to cure my despondency.

I would have given anything for a visit, no matter who made it—except indeed it was Parson Greerson, for notwithstanding Eve's raillery, and her aunt's appropriation of his attentions and intentions to herself, I, somehow, could not get over my growing dislike of the man, based on fears which lay far down in the depths of my heart. But no one came, not even the minister, and we had to pass the day in unbroken stillness and monotony.

(To be continued.)

EDWARD WALSH.

(From the Nation.)

Cork, which has given birth to so many names illustrious in Art and Literature, and whose inhabitants have been distinguished perhaps above those of any of our cities by their sympathy with and appreciation of Native Genius, is just now about to erect a memorial to one of our sweetest poets and best Celtic scholars—Edward Walsh. It is proposed to erect a Celtic Cross of limestone, with tables and inscriptions in both languages, over his grave in the Mathew Cemetery. We sincerely trust that the subscription set on foot by the Committee will soon enable them to carry their well-merited and patriotic work to completion.

Edward Walsh was among the first and among the best poetic contributors of this journal. When, in 1843, the spirit of Nationality was at its splendid springtide—when the *Nation*, in its Speech and Song, re-echoed the feelings and thoughts of the Irish people in their most glorious phases of ambition, aspiration and power—Edward Walsh began writing those Songs and Ballads which are characterized by an intense Irish feeling, and tenderness and simplicity peculiar to himself, and which have already given not a few of his compositions a currency in the country such as we may expect to last as long as Ireland has a heart or a harp. The subtlest Irish critic of the day—Charles Gavan Duffy—saw their merit, and took their author at once in hand. At this period he was a teacher in a National School under the patronage of Sir Richard Musgrave. When it was discovered he was writing for the *Nation*, he was dismissed from his employment. Mr. Duffy, however, procured for him a Sub-Editor's post on the *Monitor* paper—a post he did not hold long, as its duties were not very well suited to him. Another post was made in Conciliation Hall by O'Connell, at the instigation of Mr. Duffy and the Rev. Mr. O'Connor; and this he held until 1846, when the famous break-up of the Irish organization sent the staff of O'Connell adrift. For some time he remained unemployed, suffering as a young man with a wife and three children may be supposed in such conditions. In 1848 he was obliged, from the pressure of circumstances, to accept a situation strangely unsuited to such a nature and talent as his—namely, teacher of the Convict School at Spike Island. He was not allowed to bring his wife or children to the island, and, considering this imprisoned life and its repugnant duties, for which he received only £40 a year, there is little wonder that he sickened of this place, and changed it for that of teacher in the Cork Workhouse School—a step which little, if at all, improved his condition. Here he died of a broken heart in July or August, 1850, and was buried in Cork Cemetery, where so many illustrious Irishmen, who have been contemporaries with the present generation, repose.

Honor to the nationalists of Cork who have taken up this good work. He whose heart was "far from Liffey's tide" in life, has his grave near the sunny Lee which he loved so well. Cork will but honor itself in marking his grave, for when he most powerfully charmed the world's ear, he most proudly claimed a home beyond "the southern side of Cnuic Mael Dhuinn." His wife—his simple, loving, brave, true-hearted wife, and his little children whom he so idolized—have ever held between them and the world the shield of honest pride—proud of not sullying his fame by word or action, and of being able to live by honorable industry, seeking nothing from the admirers of the husband and the father, as a poet and a patriot, save the laurels from his grave which he so truly earned, and the reverence for his memory which Cork is now about to bestow.

THE ABBEY OF CONG.

To the Editor of the Loughrea Journal.

SIR:—Notwithstanding the ridicule so frequently attached to the pursuits of the antiquary, it will readily be admitted that those researches, when guided by a true spirit of inquiry, become not only a source of pleasure but of everlasting advantage. In exploring the almost sunken wreck of the annals of our unhappy island, the feelings which arise from the contemplation of places which have been hallowed as the seats of learning or religion, or celebrated as the residence of grandeur or of power, are sacred to the patriotic heart. When we see those round towers, over which the ban-

ner of feudal greatness once proudly floated, prostrate, or bending beneath the weight of ages, and now only crowned by the tangled ivy or noisome weed, nourished amid their decomposition and decay; when we wander through those halls, which once echoed to the voice of revelry, but now only respond to the hollow moaning of the wind or melancholy croaking of the raven, the heart becomes better by the comparison, and we return to the world chastened, but corrected by the faithful picture. But these feelings and reflections are excited with far more energy and force by a view of the ruins of those religious edifices with which the piety of our ancestors has so plentifully adorned our island; and here too we find ourselves at every step treading on the ashes of thousands of our fellow-mortals; and from viewing the ruins of the works of man, the mind is irresistibly led to consider the weakness and transitory existence of man himself. It would be difficult to find a place more calculated to excite those feelings and reflections than Cong—grand in its picturesque beauty, rich in its architectural design, and famed in its historical recollections. Here it was, in 1198, that the proud monarch, Roderic, the last hereditary King of "Noble Erin," after fearlessly declaring his contempt for, and scorn to swear allegiance to the Saxon King, Henry II., retired, and having passed away fifteen years in its secluded abode, closed his eyes for ever upon his unhappy country, which now as a nation became extinguished.

The Abbey of Cong, in the barony of Kilmalmain, and county of Mayo, was erected A. D. 664, by St. Fechan, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The author of this Saint's life expressly terms it *his own monastery*, though Sir James Ware affirms that it was founded in 624, by Donald, nephew to Amerach, King of Ireland, and that St. Fechan was its first abbot. In 1134 the Mononians made an incursion into Connaught, and plundered the abbey of Cong, and three years afterwards it was totally destroyed by fire, and rebuilt. Sir Edmund Burke and Lord McWilliam Oughter were munificent benefactors to this convent; the latter dying in 1402, was interred within its walls. Many of the archbishops of Tuam and bishops of Elphin are also interred here. The abbey of Cong continued to flourish until the arrival of that destroying angel, Cromwell, when it became involved in the general wreck and reverted to the Crown.

Cong, though now an inconsiderable village, was once a town of great importance, being the chief residence of the Kings of Connaught.

THOMAS LYNCH.

SUBMARINE CABLE FROM GALWAY TO HALIFAX.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Post sends that paper the following:

Mr. Lever is resolved to develop the capabilities of Galway at any cost. At the present moment he has a large sum embarked in the trans-oceanic packet station project; and now he is about throwing his energy into a new field of enterprise, the nature of which will be most readily ascertained by a perusal of the following letter addressed to the chairman of the Galway Harbor Commissioners:

"MY DEAR SIR—Enclosed you have a copy of a letter addressed to me, and I may safely say I am in a position to lay a wire of Atlantic telegraph between Galway and Halifax. I have offered to do so, saving the company £30,000, and taking that amount of interest in the company. The offer may certainly be said to have been accepted. See that a copy of this letter is made use of in all the Galway papers. Yours in haste,

"JOHN ORRELL LEVER.

"P. Daly, &c., &c."

Attached to the foregoing important communication was the annexed letter:

"1 ADELPHI TERRACE, STRAND,
June 28th, 1858.

"DEAR SIR—I shall be happy to make Galway the point of departure for this company for my submarine telegraph combined with America, in place of Falmouth or the Land's End, should I meet with that encouragement and co-operation from those interested in the Irish Midland Great Western Railway, and the steamship company between Galway and America,

"Yours truly,

THOMAS ALLEN.

"John Orrell Lever, Esq."

The benefit which must accrue to Galway from the spirited conduct of Mr. Lever can hardly be calculated. Ireland sadly wants a few monster capitalists like this gentleman to take an interest in her prosperity. It is said that Mr. Lever's transatlantic scheme has quite captivated several wealthy speculators in Liverpool and Manchester, and that they have offered to join in it; but Mr. Lever is averse to receiving any assistance, and has expressed his determination to carry out his projects unaided.

THE INDIANS IN CANADA.—A report has been made in Canada of a special commission appointed to investigate Indian affairs in that province. It enters into minute details respecting every tribe in each part of Canada, and submits plans for their future management and support. The number of the Indians was about 8,500 in the Eastern, and 11,500 in the Western provinces, showing a total of nearly 20,000, exclusive of wandering tribes to the north. A majority of the tribes are steadily, though slowly, increasing in numbers, and in nearly all some approaches to civilization have been made, and in a majority of the tribes a part, at least, are converted to Christianity.

FRAZER RIVER.

Referring to this newly-discovered gold region, the *Philadelphia Ledger* remarks that everything conspires to make it a region of vast promise:

"Though seven hundred miles north of San Francisco it is still one or two degrees south of the latitude of London, and apparently with a climate of a mildness from all extremes, both of heat and cold, equal to that of the southern shores of England. One hundred and fifty miles back from the Pacific indeed there lies a range of mountains reaching up to the regions of perpetual snow; but between that and the coast the average temperature is fifty-four degrees for the year round. Snow seldom lies more than three days. Fruit trees blossom early in April, and salad goes to head by the middle of May on Vancouver's Island. In parts of this region wheat yields twenty to thirty bushels the acre. Apples, pears, peas, and grains of all kinds do well. The trees are of gigantic growth. Iron and copper abound, as does coal, in Vancouver's Island; so that altogether it bids fair to be early settled by an enterprising and various population.

"This new discovery must tend to make the western shore of the American continent increasingly attractive.

The accounts given by the returned miners do not agree with the foregoing description of the temperature of the country. Here is one of the latest reports, copied from the *San Francisco Herald* of the 21st of June:

"On Sunday we received a visit from Messrs. Edward Campbell and Joseph Blanch, both boatmen, well known in this city, who have just returned from the mines on Frazer river. They left this city on the steamer Commodore and took a whale-boat with them, in which they performed the remainder of the trip from Victoria to Hill's Bar, 150 miles above the mouth of Frazer river and two miles below Fort Yale. They mined for ten days in the bar, until compelled to desist from the rise in the river, in which time they took out \$1,340. They used but one rocker, and have no doubt they could have done much better with proper appliances.

"The winters are represented as being very severe, the river being frozen solid and the snow very deep. The present high stage of water is expected to abate about the middle or latter part of July, till when mining cannot be carried on to advantage. A party of twenty miners had started to prospect for dry diggings in the interior. They were accompanied by Indian guides, who said there was hi-you (plenty) of gold to be found. Salmon was very abundant, the season having just commenced. No game had been observed about the mouth of the river; but they learned from some half-breeds that there were many bears in the hills. One species is described as of a green color, not very large, but exceedingly fierce, active, and dangerous to hunt.

"Our informants are of opinion that gold is most abundant all through that country, and they intend returning in about two weeks."

A correspondent of the *Oregonian* gives the following as his experience in the navigation of Frazer river:

"After two days' sojourn we started, six in each canoe, and arrived, after ten days' travel, at Bellingham Bay, where we purchased some more provisions. Next day we left, and in two days arrived at Fort Langley, where we intended buying some flour had not the fellows asked such a high price—thirty-five dollars per barrel. After travelling fifteen miles above Fort Langley we encountered the first rapids, and, wherever it was practicable, we hauled on our lines on shore. The current increased daily, and not being able to haul on our lines on shore any more, we were compelled to get into the water, and God knows what we have suffered. For five days, from morning till night, we were dragging our canoes waist deep in water cold as ice and constantly in danger of being washed under. Each had a rope fastened to him to pull up stream. One of our company would have drowned had I not at the moment thrown a rope to him. The other party that came out had their canoes broken against the rocks, losing every thing they had; and I know of six persons who were drowned. All this alarmed us, and seeing the impossibility of our going up, we came to the conclusion to return. I have seen steamers and railroads in motion, but the way we rushed down beats the telegraph. Every minute I expected to be cut to pieces against the rocks which rise perpendicular on each side, leaving a space but twenty feet wide, through which we went like lightning, leaving me almost senseless. At last we arrived safely, and I am now stopping here, intending to await another chance to go up."

It is reported that new mines have been discovered in Lummev or Nook Sack river, in Washington Territory, about eighty miles from Bellingham Bay, of which a correspondent of one of the San Francisco papers gives the following account:

"The Lummev river empties into Bellingham Bay, about six miles from this place. Mr. Charles Vail, Deputy Indian Agent, and myself started from Sehome on the 7th June and proceeded to the camp of the Nook Sack Indians, the chief of whom had promised to take us up to the head of the river, where he said we could find plenty of gold. We went up about forty miles and found good prospects with a pan and vast quantities of quartz rock—enough to satisfy us that the diggings upon this river are as good, if not better, than those on Frazer river. Mr. Vail having business which required his

attention here, we were obliged to return sooner than we wished, but intend starting out in a few days to commence mining."

In addition to the emigration from California for the new mines, many were flocking thither from Oregon, regardless of the hostile attitude of the Indians lately encountered by the United States troops. The Portland *Standard* of the latest date says:

"There are already on the way from the Dalles for the mines, by the way of this Indian country, more than two hundred well-armed miners. About one hundred more will start forthwith, for they are by no means disheartened by the report of this battle. On the other hand, they seem eager to breast these Indian difficulties; and, in the event that the troops have met with a repulse, we may rest assured that these miners will become an important auxiliary to the troops in routing the whole force of the Indians from the upper country, and making the entire route from Dalles to Thompson river free from Indian depredations, and that too in a very short time. Should the next steamers from California bring up a few hundred more of these California miners they will find it only fun to push their way on through the Indian country in defiance of all Indian attacks. We learn that not a man of the fifty miners who went up on the Mountain Buck on Monday morning was in the least deterred from his purpose to proceed by the report of this battle. With the miners north of these Indians, and hundreds of eager miners south desirous of advancing to them, the poor deluded Indians will find difficulties in their menacing attacks which they little expect. Again, the Indians have not been disposed to molest miners in travelling through their country, while they are unwilling that United States troops should make expeditions among them."

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF ST. MARY'S, SOUTH BEND INDIANA.

The Academy of St. Mary's has been for some time favorably known to the inhabitants of Chicago, many of whom were present at the exhibition. It is situated west of the College of Notre Dame, on the banks of the St. Joseph river; no one visits the spot who is not struck by its beauty and the advantages it possesses as a place of education. In the short space of time the Sisters of the Holy Cross have occupied these beautiful grounds, they have done much to improve the natural beauty in planning gardens and terraces, laying out broad walks, setting trees and shrubbery, &c.; and would they even now cease from their labors, Dame Nature would in a few years so develop the improvements already made as to render St. Mary's the most enchanting place in the Northwest.

The exhibition took place on the 1st of July, in a building erected for the purpose, which, though not entirely finished, presented a beautiful *coup d'œil*. The Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Luers, the Bishop of Erie, Rt. Rev. Dr. Young, were present, together with a number of clergymen, principally from the Diocese of Chicago.

Throughout the exhibition numerous pieces of music on the piano and harp showed the thoroughness with which the most beautiful of all female accomplishments is taught in the Academy. In connection with these pieces, I should mention Miss L. Fitzpatrick, Miss Amanda Mitchell, of Ottawa, Ill., and Miss Maggie Rispelle, of Detroit, Mich., for their performances on the piano and harp, and Miss Mary May and Miss McPhedron, for their beautiful singing. I cannot remember the names of all who delighted us with their sweet voices, but I cannot forget the nimble manner that Miss Ellen Lane, of Chicago, the sweet tones of Miss McNellis, of Morris, nor the silvery voice of Miss Mary May, in giving a full share of praise to these and to others worthy of more appreciative praise than mine.

The Drama composed from the life of St. Cecilia, by one of the Sisters, bringing out simply and boldly the high and sublime sentiments of the Christians of the "first ages," was one that could not fail to fill every one that heard it with confidence in an institution where such pure and holy sentiments are instilled in the hearts of its inmates.

Miss Lonergan, of Lockport, Ill., Miss McNellis, of Morris, Miss Byrne and Miss Tukey, of Toledo, Miss Henroten, of Chicago, and Miss Hughes, of Galena, personated the various Roman ladies necessary to the plot.

The little piece called "A Peep into Mrs. O'Donahue's Cabin," demonstrated what every sane person knows, that cheerfulness is not incompatible with a religious education.

Miss Anne Kilroy, of Lockport, New York, Miss Tobin, of Muscatine, Miss Ford, and some others, brought many hearty laughs, not only to the more youthful and fun-loving part of the audience, but also to the grave portion, who, while they enjoyed a good laugh, enjoyed also the satisfaction of being convinced that those who were so merry and caused others to be so too, knew how to temper their mirth with serious reflection.

The distribution of premiums told well for the completeness of the course of studies.

The following young ladies received premiums or were honorably mentioned: Miss E. Lane, Margaret Henroten, Mary May, Winifred McGreary, Theresa Clancy, Lucy Daly, Eliza Duffy, and Elizabeth Ford, of Chicago; Catherine Perealat, Mary Kelly, Catharine Kelly, Ellen Clarkson, Mary Weber, Ellen Shields, Mary Schawlen and Mary Tyrrel, of Joliet; Catherine Lonergan, Lockport, Ill.; Anna Hughes and Eliza Lee, of Galena; Mary Enright and Ca-

therine Haniran, of Bloomington; Ellen McNellis, of Morris; Amanda Mitchell and Emma Murphy, of Ottawa.

Dr. Nichols delivered a very excellent lecture.

Before closing I cannot fail to remark how strongly I was impressed while at St. Mary's and the University of Notre Dame, with the superior advantages enjoyed in such sylvan retreats of learning by the youth of both sexes. Here, under the leafy shade of the lofty oak, whose roots are nurtured by the bright waters of the St. Joseph, and whose boughs rustle with the clear fresh air of heaven, the student has every advantage for mental and physical improvement. Those who have spent a portion of their lives in the crowded city know how salutary beyond price for physical development are the usual exercises, and we know how close is the sympathy between our mental and physical condition; consequently, after assuring myself of the firm discipline and thorough instruction in the different classes at St. Mary's, I was delighted to learn that mind and body are both invigorated by every variety of outdoor exercises—fine promenades, fishing parties, and riding on horseback; and in leaving this charming spot, I could not but wish that the number of young ladies from our city of Chicago would be trebled during the coming scholastic year.—*Cor. of Chicago Times.*

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS AT THE FREDERICK ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, MD.

The annual distribution of premiums at this prosperous institution took place on Thursday, the 8th of July. The length of the exercises and the late hour of their conclusion, when our paper was ready for the press, prevented our giving them that notice which was demanded by their interesting character and the high standing of the Academy—self-sustained, and unaided by State or county patronage, but only by the worth and merit of the ladies who conduct it. The exercises commenced at eight o'clock in the morning, and a large crowd of visitors, parents, friends, and others, from a distance, as well as residents of our city, soon filled to overflowing the extensive hall of exhibition and the adjoining rooms. The young ladies, some one hundred and sixty or seventy in number, under charge of their teachers, marched into the hall to the seats reserved for them to the inspiring notes of a grand entrance march, composed by Dr. Dielman, Professor of Music at St. Mary's College, which was performed by three young ladies on Pianos, and two on Harps, accompanied by the Professor with his unequalled Violin. The lists of premiums for excellence in the several classes were read by ex-Governor E. Louis Lowe, and the premiums were presented to the recipients by the Rev. Father Paresee, Superior of the Novitiate. Among those who received honors and premiums were representatives of some eight or ten different States and the District of Columbia, ranging from Maine on the North, to Mississippi on the South, and Wisconsin on the Northwest, beside a representative of Cuba, a gratifying proof of the widely-extended reputation which this excellent institution has obtained for itself by its intrinsic merits. The highest honors of the Senior Circle, consisting of a Crown and Gold Medal, were conferred for *uniform excellence of conduct*, on Fannie Mudd, Md.; Fannie Byrne, Md.; Louisa Dougherty, Pa.; Margaret Major, D. C.; Antonette Ringgold, D. C.; Kate Hayden, Md.; Clara Curren, Md.; Bettie Nax, Va.

In the Junior Circle the highest honors were conferred on Henrietta Doize, Md.; Mary Diggs, Md.

The exercises were closed, after the interesting ceremony of crowning the recipients of the honors, by an address delivered to them by Rev. Mr. Paresee, who also announced that the studies of the Academy would be resumed on the first Monday of September next. The audience then dispersed, highly pleased with the exercises, most of them taking the opportunity of examining the very fine display of plain and ornamental needle work, plain and ornamental writing, book-keeping, and paintings in oil and water colors, &c., which were exhibited in a suite of rooms adjoining the hall. These works gave gratifying evidence of the success of the accomplished ladies of the Academy in imparting their skill to the young ladies under their charge, and exhibited the high proficiency of their pupils in the most useful acquirements, as well as their great promise in the more ornamental arts.—*Republican Citizen.*

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACADEMY OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, ST. LOUIS.

Favored by a card of invitation, we had the pleasure of being present on each of the three nights set apart for the annual examination of the students of the Academy of the Christian Brothers. We had for a long time been desirous of examining the results of the peculiar system which they have so successfully pursued in the education of youth, and hence we willingly availed ourselves of the opportunity of being present. On entering the precincts of St. Joseph's College, or, as it is more commonly known by the appellation of the Academy of the Christian Brothers, we found that the Hall usually appropriated to examinations or exhibitions was too small for the growing importance of the establishment; and hence a large and commodious wooden theatre had been erected in the spacious court-yard. This had the double advantage of accommodating the immense number of visitors, who crowded every available inch of ground, and of being much more cool and agreeable during the intense warm weather.

The first evening's programme included examination of the junior classes in reading, geo-

graphy, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, mensuration, and history, interspersed with select pieces of declamation and music, in all of which the students greatly distinguished themselves. We were particularly struck with the rapidity with which several of the boys solved questions in arithmetic. Scarcely had the problems been proposed, than the boys sprang down from the platform, holding their slates with the sums solved. A very amusing and interesting German comedy finished the evening's entertainment.

The second night's programme included examination of more advanced pupils, in history, book-keeping, natural philosophy, astronomy, geometry, (conic sections,) mensuration, algebra, trigonometry, architecture, &c., with declamation and choice pieces of music.

The evening's instruction and amusement concluded with the "Juvenile Law Court," which was exceedingly well spoken by the boys.

On the third and last night the interest of parents and friends seemed, if possible, to increase. Two thousand persons must have been present, and among them were many of the elite of St. Louis.

The programme included examination of advanced pupils in the higher branches of mathematics, in Greek and Latin, and in rhetoric and English literature. Some of the problems in mathematics were of the most difficult kind, but were quickly and correctly solved. The class of English literature seemed to us quite a new feature in college, as a gentleman, well qualified in every way to judge, remarked to us: "Here you have a class of youths perfectly familiar with the authors of their own country, critics ready made; without this they might have been twenty years in the world and not have known so much regarding the literature of their own country." After the examination, a prologue to a piece entitled, the "Hygienic Congress," was exceedingly well spoken by one of the boys. This finished, the Hygienic Congress, with all the gravity suited to its character, held its seance, and discussed, in witty yet pungent terms, the influence of certain customs on society.

The distribution of premiums followed. The drawings of the pupils elicited general approval. The music also attested the care of the professor, and the industry and taste of the alumni. A large number of clergymen were present, and the Rev. P. J. Ryan paid a very flattering tribute to the Academy of the Christian Brothers, for the successful results of their system of tuition. The business of the evening finished, the immense assembly dispersed, well pleased with the intellectual treat they had for three nights enjoyed.

The Christian Brothers opened their academy in St. Louis in 1851, with a small number of boarders. Each succeeding year the number increased, and now they have just closed a most successful year, with one hundred and thirteen boarders and ninety-three day students. They are building a large addition to their college, and in September their scholastic year will again commence with increased facilities for carrying out that system which has so far been crowned with such triumphant success.—*St. Louis Republican, 19th July.*

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS AT THE SCHOOL OF THE CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The annual distribution of premiums took place at the School of the Convent of the Sacred Heart on Wednesday, the 14th inst., in presence of the Bishop and clergy, the parents of the pupils, and other ladies and gentlemen. The elocution was above all praise, the pronunciation, emphasis, expression, &c., being rather what one would expect in an artist of the first eminence than in school girls. There are certainly no young ladies in the city learning the piano who excel these, and the air "Super flumina Babylonis" was sung very beautifully by the pupils of the senior class. In no institution in the province can French be so well taught as it is in this, where the pupils acquire a real knowledge of the language, and learn to speak it fluently and well.

The improvement since last year was very marked and very gratifying, and we trust that all respectable Catholics throughout the Province, appreciating the great advantages placed within their reach by the existence amongst them of such a school, will secure for their daughters the priceless blessing of such an education as they can receive here.

When the prizes were distributed and the pupils grouped together, wearing their blue, or green, or red scarfs trimmed with gold lace over their simple white dresses, and were crowned with the garlands they had won, they presented a sight in the highest degree pleasing.—*Freeman.*

ATTACK BY WEASELS.—As William M'Cracken, who resides in Portpatrick, was going over the moor of Craigoch Park, he was attacked by four or five weasels. On his attempting to kill the vermin, they raised a peculiar chattering, when in a very few minutes an immense number were gathered around him. They made an attack on his legs, and succeeded in getting up towards his body, and clinging on by a Guernsey frock in which he was dressed. Finding the enemy so numerous, he retreated in the direction of a road, and a dog, who apparently had been watching the struggle, seeing the man running, with much sagacity bolted off for the scene of action, and nobly dashed to the rescue just in the nick of time. Fourteen of the combatants strewn the moor, part of which were carried away as trophies of victory, M'Cracken and his canine friend sustaining no injury.—*Wigtownshire Free Press.*

CARTHAGENIAN REMAINS.—Many of our readers may be startled by the announcement that at the present moment it appears to depend upon ourselves whether or no we choose to dig up Carthage. Such, however, is the case. A Mr. Newton has been delving for some time past upon the site of the old city. He has already struck his pickaxes and spades upon many objects of great interest in themselves, but which yet possess higher importance when we look at them as the earnest of future discoveries. These Carthaginians, we suspect, have been a much-maligned people. For a time, and at the critical portion of Roman history, they contended with Rome for the empire of the world. They lost the stake, and their triumphant enemies have handed down to posterity the chronicles of the mighty game. In a contest between two such powers it is most probable that the virtues and vices, the acts of heroism and perfidy upon either side, were very similar in kind and degree. Carthage, however, was worsted, and "Punic faith" has remained a term of opprobrium from the days of Scipio to the days of Napoleon. These Carthaginians carried on commerce with greater spirit than any other nation of the ancient world. They travelled more, they knew more of what was really worth knowing, than their rivals. There is, perhaps, scarcely any nation of antiquity which presents such remarkable problems to the historical inquirer as these Carthaginians. They were amongst the most powerful races of which we have any record; their struggle with Rome proves it. In peace they must have been highly civilized, for their ships traded with the Syrian ports on the one side, and passed through the Pillars of Hercules on the other. In war they must have been intelligent as well as brave, for they can claim as their own one of the three great generals of antiquity. But of their annals we know next to nothing. Their literature was probably of no great account, for that of Rome was but little worth at the date when Carthage fell. Still, one would imagine there must be something which might now be brought to light. A few chapters from the pages of hostile historians; a few splendid stanzas from a hostile poet—beyond this what do we know of this grand people?—*Times.*

OUR CLIMATE.—"What a climate we have," is in the mouths of almost every one you meet—"was there ever anything like its extremes of heat and cold? its Siberian winters and its African summers—why it is enough to break down the strongest constitution;" and yet we find people live to a good old age under its influences, and enjoying no small share of the luxuries of life through its agency. It is true we have not the unvarying sunshine of the greater part of the year in Italy, nor the steady moderation of Great Britain, where one can be abroad almost every day in the year without discomfort, but we have a mixture of the two, with a dash of the Russian atmosphere at times to add to the variety. The climate of our country is good enough if we only have the sound sense to make the best of it, and instead of complaining adapt ourselves to its vicissitudes. Our summers are very warm and our winters very cold, our rain showers very violent and our snow storms very boisterous; but withal we have the most delicious fruits in summer, and in winter a vast number of in-door comforts that should make us laugh at the weather. It should not be forgotten that heavy showers advance vegetation, that hot sun ripens the crops, whilst our snow storms protect the grain and grass from biting frosts. On the whole, experience teaches that, on the score of climate, America offers great cause for thankfulness, and that, if the seasons are somewhat capricious, common sense tells us to accommodate ourselves to their changes. Climate, like everything else, will worry us if we are foolish enough to repine over what is unchangeable by any effort of our own; the better plan is to take things as they come and resolve to be content with what Providence sends.—*Baltimore American.*

GRAND CELEBRATION IN ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.—The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Rockford on Monday, 5th inst., by our Irish Catholic citizens, in a manner as creditable to themselves, as worthy of the memorable occasion. Assistance at the sacrifice of the altar commenced the proceedings of the day. This act of worship over, the procession was formed at the church, which proceeded, headed by fife and drum, with the flag of our Union and the banner of Erin floating proudly above, through the principal streets of the city. The Oration of the day was delivered by James O'Brien of Springfield, Ohio, in a style of spirited eloquence. There was one object on the grounds that attracted unusual observation and respect—an old Revolutionary musket owned by Mr. Murphy, of Belvidere. This venerable old relic was taken from a Britisher at the battle of Bunker Hill, by the father of the above named gentleman. Its presence on so appropriate an occasion was an eloquent memento of glorious days gone by. Metropolitan Hall was thronged in the evening, when E. W. Blaisdell, Jr., delivered before the Catholic Societies (by invitation) a very able and eloquent address. Hon. Judge Miller and Mayor Perry were then called on, who came forward and made short but pointed and effective speeches. Judge Church also made some appropriate remarks, complimenting the Irish citizens of Rockford for their patriotism and uniform good behavior. The whole was a grand manifestation of the patriotic spirit that animates our community. The Catholics of Rockford have good reason to be proud of the celebration of the 5th of July.—*Rockford Republican.*

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

As soon as it became known that Mr. Coey, of Belfast, had become the purchaser of part of the Antrim estate, the people of Larne prepared to give expression to their feelings. Tar barrels were soon in requisition, and in a brief space the streets were thronged with a mass of people to testify their joy at Mr. Coey, their respected fellow-townsmen, becoming the owner of the property. The tar barrels were conveyed to the head of the "Roddens," an eminence which overlooks the town, and there set fire to amid the deafening cheers of an immense assembly and the friendly congratulations of the numerous tenantry. No public demonstration has taken place in Larne for a long time to which the people lent so much heart and soul; and it is not saying too much to assert that nothing has transpired in this locality for many years which has given such universal satisfaction. Although Mr. Coey is only about to enter upon his newly-acquired property, the unbounded feeling of confidence exhibited on this occasion will not be misplaced or disregarded.

We may mention as a very important and significant fact, that the number of emigrants who have left Belfast this season for Australia and North America, is much less than it has been for the last ten years. Last year about 7,000 emigrants left the port of Belfast for settlement in those colonies, whilst this year scarcely 1,000 persons have departed. This fact is certainly an interesting and significant one as regards the North of Ireland.—*Mercury*.

There are but twelve persons at present for trial in the county Antrim, eleven of whom are to be tried at the Quarter Sessions now being held, which will leave but one solitary individual—charged with manslaughter—to be tried at the ensuing Assizes, unless the number should be increased in the interim from this date until that on which the Summer Assizes will be held.

Lord Dungannon has addressed a letter to the Orangemen of Antrim, cautioning them to abstain from processions on the 12th July, and advising them to commemorate the anniversary in their lodges.

Armagh.

The following circular has been addressed by Lord Lurgan to the tenantry on his estates in the county of Armagh: "I learn with deep regret that we are likely again to be visited in the neighborhood with that display of party feeling which has many years disgraced the province of Ulster. I am informed that, even now, drum-beating parties are parading the country, insulting their Catholic neighbors; and as such conduct is very likely to lead to a breach of the peace, I feel it incumbent on me, as your landlord, to do all in my power to suppress those foolish exhibitions of party feeling. Every man has his own circle of influence, and if the fathers of families and employers of labor would steadfastly unite in discountenancing the senseless and irritating conduct of the younger and more ardent portion of the community, I have great hopes that a kindlier spirit will grow amongst us. All true religion teaches us to tolerate the conscientious scruples of our neighbors; let every one, therefore, do unto others as he would that they should do unto him. It is your interest as well as mine that peace and good will should prevail, and I will rely with confidence on your cordial co-operation in maintaining both; but if, unfortunately, any of you should, after this appeal, take a part in fomenting party discord or religious dissension, he will incur my serious displeasure."

The parish of Tynan is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants, five of whom died within a very recent period, at an unusually advanced period of life. The last instance is that of Ellen Reid, who died the other day at Derryham, aged 103 years. She possessed perfect health, and the use of all her faculties, until nearly the moment of dissolution.

Carlow.

From many districts of this and the adjoining counties, we continue to receive most gratifying accounts of the crops. The winter wheat is rapidly approaching to maturity; and if the present weather continue, we may confidently expect an early and abundant harvest. It has been a most favorable season for hay-making, and great progress has been made in gathering in this crop in excellent condition, although complaints are made in some localities that it is losing its nutritious qualities, by exposing it in small "cocks" to the scorching heat of the sun. The potato crop is reported as healthy, and we may soon expect an abundant supply of this favorite esculent in market.—*Sentinel*.

The Carlow Militia has been ordered out for training, and a notice to that effect has been extensively circulated throughout the county. The men are to receive £1 bounty in addition to their pay. We believe the regiment, notwithstanding the large number given to the army during the Crimean war, will muster strongly, as none were enlisted but persons whose residence was known, and who, on the present occasion, will answer the call. Our own belief is, that the present enrolment for drill is but a preparatory movement for a more extensive embodiment of the Irish Militia.—*Ibid*.

Two women named Doyle and Hall, residing at Leighlinbridge, were selling crockery ware at Bagenalstown market. Some altercation took place as to the superiority of the wares they vended, when Mrs. Doyle struck Mrs. Hall a blow of a vessel in the forehead, which knocked her down, and inflicted a most dangerous

wound. The parties were brought before P. J. Newton, Esq., who bound them to appear at Bagenalstown Petty Sessions. Mrs. Hall is attended by Dr. Phillips, and is at present very weak, but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The usual exhibition of the Carlow Lay College took place. There was an immense concourse of visitors, and the various branches of education exhibited showed what progress had been made during the year. There were speeches in a variety of languages, and all well delivered. The College Band and Philharmonic Society performed exceedingly well, and we cannot avoid feeling proud that we have such an admirable institution amongst us.—*Post*.

Jenkinson Park races are to come off on the 21st and 22d of September, at Jenkinson Park, near Kilkenny. The "Local Plate" of 100 sovs. for half-bred horses will cause many entries, and create much interest in the sporting world.

Clare.

That interesting place of resort, Lisdoonvarna, is at present a scene of great attraction to invalids, as well as to tourists and admirers of the picturesque. The tonic virtues of the chalybeate waters have attracted visitors from the remotest parts of Ireland; and the present delightful weather will induce a large attendance at the "Springs." To excursionists, via Galway, a fine opportunity now presents itself, by proceeding per Vesper steamer to Ballyvaughan. Post-cars are always in readiness at McNamara's and other hotels, and then a short run up the Cork-screw hill, with a fine view of the Burrin mountains, leads to Lisdoonvarna, within a short distance of which are the stupendous Cliffs of Moher.

Mr. Dargan has purchased the quickest vessel on the Clyde, with the object of plying between Foynes and Kilkish, at a speed of twenty miles an hour.

Cork.

The Orange ruffians of Bandon have been "celebrating" the 1st of July after their fashion. A continuous discharge of rockets and firearms was kept up during the entire day, and Orange colors floated in various directions, but on the next day the annoyed and insulted Catholic population of the town marched through the streets and let the Orangemen see their strength, and attempt hostilities if they dared. They very prudently, however, kept within doors. The authorities, we hope, will take steps to prevent the Orange rabble from repeating their insults on the approaching "anniversary." If they do not the consequences may be deplorable.—*Nation*.

Derry.

Our attention, says the Derry Standard, has been drawn to the following account of the remarkable produce of one stalk of potatoes: "The gardener at Castrusa, observing a potato stalk growing in a strawberry bed, pulled it up, and seeing a great number of potatoes attached to it, counted them, when they were found to amount to the extraordinary number of one hundred and fifty-one. They were from the size of a pea to the size of a walnut. What makes it remarkable is, no potatoes had been set in the ground for years. Could it have been supposed that the produce would have been so great, of course it would have been left and some of the strawberry plants removed. How the plant came there cannot be ascertained; had it been brought by a bird, as the crows carry them about, the seed potato would have been on the surface, but such was not the case, as the seed was in the ground some depth. The potatoes were of the kidney species."

On the 1st of July, some very serious events took place at Loop, a small village in the townland of Ballyneal, and lying between Money more and Ballyronan. An Orange procession of persons belonging to various districts of that part of the country proceeded on the road to Ballyneal. The party wore the insignia of their order, carried firearms, colors, and drums. On their way, they encountered a small body of Roman Catholics, who remonstrated with them on their conduct, and urged them to retrace their steps. This the processionists refused to do, and eventually fired at the Roman Catholics, dangerously wounding four persons—one of them a woman, named O'Neill, who received a gun shot wound in the arm. Both parties were shortly afterwards reinforced by their friends, and the fighting continued for about two hours, and other persons received various injuries.

A shoal of porpoises made their appearance in the Foyle, opposite the quays. Shots were fired at them, but without any capture being effected, although it is said some of the fish were struck by the bullets. After a time, they swam out to sea, having created a decided impression on their "first appearance."

Down.

Since the increase of duty on whiskey, the consumption has fallen off very materially. Porter and ale are now much more in general use. Messrs. Montgomery & Agar, of this town, have had delivered to them, this week, a very large supply of porter from Dublin to meet the increased demand.—*Recorder*.

Dublin.

At a late meeting of the Ossianic Society the Chairman, William Smith O'Brien, Esq., briefly intimated to the meeting that the formation of another society was very much needed at the present moment, as there was a class of MSS. totally neglected which should be looked after, but did not immediately come within the sphere of the Ossianic or kindred societies. These MSS. consisted of the logical writings of the learned Dr. Keating—namely, the "Three Pointed Shafts of Death," and the "Key-Shield of the Mass," a copy of which

was lent him by a Kerry clergyman, which he was now reading with peculiar interest. Another class consisted of the "Lives of the Ancient Saints of Ireland," the names of ten or twelve of whom he read to the meeting, which he copied from the "Book of Lismore," a MS. of the fourteenth century—a copy of which is in the Library of the Irish Academy. But this new society, he contended, came entirely within the jurisdiction of the Catholic clergy of Ireland—a body whom he hoped to see more active in this direction than they had hitherto been.

An accident of a very extraordinary nature, happily unattended with anything beyond a pecuniary loss to the company, and a considerable amount of delay to the passengers, took place on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. We allude to the burning of the wooden bridge—called the Beaverstown or Rogerstown bridge—which crosses the Swords river at its junction with the sea, nearly midway between the stations of Rush and Donabate. How the accident originated it is impossible at present to state with accuracy; but the general opinion seems to be that the fire was caused by the falling of hot coals from the engine of a train conveying soldiers to Dublin. A portion of the surface of the bridge is entirely burnt down, but as the uprights are uninjured, a temporary gangway has been erected, over which passengers are conducted, thus causing only a slight delay to the traffic. In a few days it is expected the bridge will be re-opened for the usual traffic to pass over it.—*Freeman*.

Goldsmith is again riding on the crests of the wave, and that tide which flows through the memories, not less than through the affairs of men, is, in his case, running high and strong. Dignitaries of that Dublin University in which he received his education, and benchers of that temple within the precincts of which he laid his bones, are alike stirring in his name. Dublin proposes to erect a statue, and a sum of money has been raised already to that end. The benchers of the temple propose to erect some sort of monument—form not determined. Oliver was buried in the temple churchyard; and, according to Mr. Cyrus Redding, the memorial stone, which upwards of half a century ago marked the spot of his grave, was first broken during a great fire hard by, and then the pieces were carted away, and all about it has been forgotten. It is to be hoped that whatever is done will be done in good taste, and upon proper consideration. Meantime, we are thankful for the opportunity of reporting progress.—*Athenaeum*.

The Lord Lieutenant has made the undermentioned appointments, viz.: Lieutenant Col. John H. Keogh to resident magistrate for the county of Wexford, in the room of Bartholomew Warburton, Esq.; and Bartholomew Warburton, Esq., to be resident magistrate for the county Sligo, in the room of Lieutenant Col. John H. Keogh. The Lord Chancellor has nominated the following persons to the commission of the peace, on the recommendation of the lord lieutenants of their respective counties: Gustavus Edward Cockburne Hare, Kircullen, Moycullen, for county Galway; James S. Baker, Milford, Strabane, for county Donegal; Charles Thompson, Harristown, Rathdowney, for Queen's County; John Madden, Hilton Park, Clones and Scotchhouse, for Monaghan; Nicholas Duncombe, D. L., Mount Desert, Cork, for the borough of Cork; John Esmonde, M. P., for the county Waterford; Henry Newman, Betsborough, Skibbereen, for county Cork; Lieutenant Colonel Saunders, Deerpark, Charleville, for county Cork.

A special meeting of the corporation was held for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate for the ensuing year—1859. The attendance was most numerous, and Alderman Wilson having been proposed by Alderman Kinahan and seconded by Mr. Acheson, a prolonged discussion ensued, in which Alderman J. Reynolds and Mr. O'Connell objected to the nomination on the ground of the gross insult offered by Alderman Wilson to the majority of the council in the course of the debate on the police bill, when he told them they were ready "to vote black white." A division having been taken, there appeared for Alderman Wilson 23, and against 30. The nomination was then adjourned for a month.

The Queen has appointed James William Cusack, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and University Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, to the post of Surgeon in Ordinary in Ireland to her Majesty, in the room of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.

The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on the 2d inst., viz.: Hunter Alexander Coghlan, Cork; Denis Barry O'Flynn, Cork.

The following gentlemen were called to the inner bar at the sitting of the Court of Chancery: Thomas Forsythe, Esq., Recorder of Cork, Munster Circuit, called Hilary Term, 1824. Thomas Harris, Leinster Circuit, called Trinity Term, 1824.

The Lord Lieutenant left Dublin for a tour through the south. He visited Foynes, Killaloe, and Killarney.

Fermanagh.

The Fermanagh Mail gives the following sensible piece of advice to the Orangemen of Enniskillen: "We hope that those who are charged with the superintendence and control of the various Lodges here and elsewhere, will show their good sense by admonishing the members to abstain from any display that could provoke the ill-will of those who differ

from them in politics and religion. Such exhibitions are most uncalculated; and their effect would be detrimental to the peace and tranquillity of the neighborhood, by engendering bad feelings among the ignorant—for the wise only laugh at the folly of such absurdities—which, although not immediately in the view of military and police measures for restraining from violence, may hereafter, in isolated cases, evince the deep-rooted hatred of which they are productive. We could wish that here—the very focus of Orangism—a more conciliatory spirit animated 'the Brethren' than is manifested by foolishly decorating the 'House of prayer for all nations' with banners bearing devices of a character which a large number of their fellow-townsmen look upon as an outrage upon their feelings. We are sure that Orangemen would be nothing the less good Christians and members of the Protestant community, if they abstained from making their convictions a source of stirring up memories of the past which tend to stimulate the worst passions of the heart."

On the evening of the 1st of July Orange decorations were placed upon the steeples and minarets of the church at Enniskillen.

Galway.

The Galway Mercury records the death, by drowning, of a highly respectable young gentleman, Mr. George Codrington, a nephew of Gen. Wyndham, and a near relative of Sir Edward Codrington. He was residing with Mr. Francis Laurie, near Hollymount, county Mayo, as an agricultural pupil, learning the Scotch system. Unfortunately the poor fellow went into the river Robe (close to Mr. Laurie's house) to wash his dog, and got into a deep hole, where he was lost. He was so near-sighted that he always wore spectacles, but having taken them off on going into the water, it is supposed that he could not even see to struggle out.

Captain and Adjutant Blakeney has issued a notice, calling upon the men of the Galway Militia to assemble here at headquarters, during the present month, for the usual training exercise. Indeed we are apprehensive that a number of "the boys" will not be forthcoming, notwithstanding the penalty of £10 for non-attendance, many of them having emigrated or gone into regiments of the line.

A public meeting was held in Galway, when it was agreed that the Lord Lieutenant should be invited to a public banquet, to be given in the City of Tribes, to celebrate the sailing of the American Empire.

The Court of Queen's Bench has admitted to bail the Pilots of the Indian Empire.

Kildare.

The board of Maynooth assembled on Tuesday last, consisting of the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel; Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam; Right Revs. Dr. McGeehan, Bishop of Raphoe; Dr. James Brown, Bishop of Kilmore; Dr. G. Brown, Bishop of Elphin; Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork; Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick; Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Ossory; Lord French, Earl of Fingall, Lord Bellew, and A. Strong Hussey, Esq. The board sat on Tuesday and Wednesday, and its members took their departure on Thursday. The distribution of premiums to the students took place on Wednesday morning. The Rev. Mr. Howard, of Limerick, was appointed Junior Dean, in the room of Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, appointed to the chair of *belles lettres* rendered vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Kelly, as Professor of Ecclesiastical History.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

Limerick.

There is not a single bill of indictment to be sent before the City Grand Jury at the ensuing Limerick Assizes, consequently that body will be sworn formally before Baron Green, and discharged.

There are only three prisoners for trial in the county at our assizes—one for murder, John Cullinan, who is charged with killing Mary Keatinge, when travelling from Abbeyfeale to Askeaton—the others are trivial assaults.

Mr. Bushnell, who married Catherine Hayes, died lately at Baritz.

Meath.

A most melancholy accident occurred in the county Meath. An elderly female named Sheleton died rather suddenly at a place called Meath Hill. Sergeant King, who was over the constabulary, insisted, against the remonstrance of the friends of the deceased, that an inquest should be held, and the coroner was sent for that purpose; but he had scarcely terminated it ere he was called on to perform the same duty on the sergeant himself! he having suddenly dropped dead after the performance of what he deemed his duty. A verdict was returned that he died of disease of the heart.

Monaghan.

On Sunday, the 20th June, four lads went to bathe in a lake called Lara, in the parish of Clontibret, near Castleblaney. One of them ventured out of his depth, and was drowning. He cried out for assistance. One of his comrades, who was on the shore half dressed, hearing the cries immediately ran into the water, and dived down after the boy. He caught him by the hair, and swam with him to the shore. After a few hours or so the boy was able to speak and walk. The name of the person who saved him is John Flanigan, a cooper by trade.

Tipperary.

Tipperary fair was well attended. There was a large quantity of stock of every description, and a great number changed hands at high prices. A great deal was done in the wool trade, at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per stone.

Mr. John Flynn, of Newport, has at present over sixty persons employed manufacturing wool into blankets, cloths, &c. This branch of industry was not known in this locality until introduced by Mr. Flynn, who has recently purchased 2,500 stone of wool.—*Examiner*.

The guardians of the Tipperary Union have adopted and forwarded to the county members for presentation in the House of Commons a petition to parliament praying that the law of affiliation, as in force in England, may be extended to Ireland.—*Free Press*.

Only one person has been arrested for drunkenness in Clonmel for the last seven days—a fact which speaks well for the good order and sobriety of the people.—*Ibid*.

The inhabitants of the town of Tipperary are about to memorialize the Lord Lieutenant to have that town placed under the provisions of the Towns Improvement Bill.

A sergeant of the depot battalion in Templemore fractured his head by falling off a jaunting car while driving to the railway station.

The remains of the late Earl of Glengall arrived by the steamer City of Paris, and were conveyed to Caher for interment.

Waterford.

The Duke of Devonshire has dispensed with the services of his under agent at Lismore Castle, Mr. H. K. Hemming. Mr. H. left Lismore for London, and it is understood that he intends emigrating to Canada, where some members of his family reside. John E. Curry, Esq., M.D., has been elected chairman of the town commissioners, in room of Mr. Hemming. The town clock, the gift of the late Duke, has been erected; and the new bridge will shortly be completed. The chapel at the convent requiring some alterations and repairs, a raffle and bazaar, in aid of the funds, were held at the Devonshire Arms, on the 24th of June. The raffle for a gold chain, gold pencil case, and pole screen was very successful; but the bazaar, being on a small scale, was not well attended. Lady Stuart attended. The Rev. Mr. Meany won the gold chain, 34 having been thrown for him by Mr. Laffan, of Lismore; and Miss Ellen Heffernan, of Lismore, won the pencil case.

Considerable excitement was caused by a scene enacted at the Railway station, when two "ladies fayre," flying on the wings of steam to those they loved, found themselves in the custody of an unromantic head-constable of police! They had left their father's in the county of Kildare, taking with them 100 guineas in gold, and proceeded to meet their lovers—a sergeant-major and a color-sergeant of the 14th Regiment—at present stationed at Waterford. The sons of Mars were waiting, but the telegraph had informed the police of the damsel's flight, and, when the train reached the platform, greatly to the surprise of both sergeants, Head-Constable Conolly took the former into custody, and marched them to the police station. They are two very handsome girls, elegantly dressed, and of a respectable family. Their father having arrived in Waterford, of course a scene took place, but whether he proved stern or relented has not transpired.

An accident occurred on the Mall, by which a poor man named Power, and a groom to L. Dobbins, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, Beresford street, lost his life. It appears that Power was riding a young horse, and when on the Mall, the animal reared and plunged, throwing him. He rose from the ground, to all appearance, unhurt, and remounted, as he said, in the name of God. Again the animal reared, and again threw him, and this time poor Power remained on the ground insensible. He was conveyed to the Leper Hospital, where he died.

There was a numerous and influential meeting held in Tramore, to make final arrangements for the bazaar, to be held there on the 4th and 5th August, in aid of the funds for the erection of the new Catholic Church. We have to congratulate the ladies on the number and variety of valuable prizes contributed, as well as on their admirable arrangements for holding their bazaar in the open air, by which they are enabled to make their fancy fair attractive to all classes. At the Annual Examination of the Schools of the Christian Brothers, held on Thursday, the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Brien, and the greater portion of the priests of the city, as well as several of the citizens, attended. The answering of the pupils was most pleasing, and clearly evinces what attention has been paid to them.—*News*.

Our city was enlivened by several well contested boat races on our river. Hundreds of people lined the Quay, and took great pleasure in the several events. At dark several beautiful fireworks were let off by Mr. T. Blake, Jun., Quay.—*Ibid*.

The President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul gratefully acknowledged the receipt of £100, bequeathed by the late Edward Burke, Esq., to the poor of Waterford, relieved by the society. The Sisters of Charity have received from the executors of the late Edward Burke, Esq., £100.

A number of female emigrants arrived in Waterford from Clonmel, en route for North America. They were fine, healthy-looking girls, very well dressed, and fully provided with every requisite. The contractor was John Hinten, Esq., of Wexford, the extensive shipping agent.

Wexford.

The patriotic old town of Ross was honored by the presence of that high-souled martyr-patriot, William Smith O'Brien. Late in the evening it was whispered about that he was stopping at Shanahan's Hotel, and in a short time it was ascertained that the "news was true." Groups of people gathered in the streets, consulting on the best means of giving a fitting

welcome, under the circumstances, to the worthy descendant of the hero of Clontarf. A formal and explicit political demonstration would have been made in compliment to him, and in approbation of the principles in advocacy of which he ventured his life and all else dear to him on earth, but it was thought that it might be intrusive as he has declined to enter into political life. However, something should be done. An Irish rebel and the town of New Ross could not meet and part so coolly. In accordance with the earnest desire of the people, the New Ross Amateur Brass Band led them to the front of the hotel, and there "blew off" some national and spirit stirring music. The people observed a tall, portly man approach the door, his features firm, but something softened, and his hair well silvered. Some of those present said it was not O'Brien, as his hair, it was said, must be darker, but they were quickly answered in explanation, that the Whigs and their Guesler, the "black serpent" in Van Dieman's Land, had put a halo of grey hairs on his head, by the sufferings, physical and mental, which they made him endure for his love of country. There stood the Irish Renzi, he of whom Daniel O'Connell propheticly said after his liberation from Richmond prison, *if I am called away from you to-morrow you have a man in the person of William Smith O'Brien that is able to step into my shoes and lead you on to victory.* After the cheering subsided, Mr. O'Brien addressed the people for some time, thanking them for the unexpected and warm manner in which they received him—stated that his silent visit to Ross was for no political object—paid a tribute to the uniform and consistent patriotism of Ross men—reverted to the natural position of the town, with their fine river, navigable to their doors—and regretted to see it so thinly supplied with shipping and general commerce—thanked the Ross men for returning his friend C. G. Duffy, to whom he paid a high tribute of praise for his endurance and superior services to Ireland. During his address he was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. After he retired, the band continued to play for some time, and took their departure to the notes of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer."

The Steam Dredge is now at work at the entrance of our Harbor, and with two large boats to carry away the stuff as it is raised, a deepening of the channel sufficient to allow free ingress and egress to vessels may be calculated on after a little time.—*People*.

DEATHS.

At his residence, 92 Peter's Hill, Belfast, Mr. Andrew Bates, aged 49 years.
On the 26th June, in the 23d year of her age, Betsy, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Daly, of Montrose, Carrigaline.
June 22, at 4 Spa Buildings, Cheltenham, Miss Margaret Dunne, aged 35 years, daughter of John Dunne, Esq., formerly of Dublin.
June 22, at his residence, Dromore House, county Sligo, John Penton, Esq., J.P., aged 74 years.
June 23, Eliza Mary, daughter of Mr. James Fisher, of Magheragall, county Antrim, aged 13 years.
June 27, at Sidney place, Cork, Miss Barbara Gould, in her 75th year.
June 30, at 66 Mountjoy square, Dublin, Mr. Robert Hartford, aged 62 years.
June 29, Anne, daughter of Mr. John Hayes, of Enniscorthy, aged 4 years.
At Ardarnon, Mrs. Henry, relict of Charles Henry, Esq., of Strandhill, county Sligo.
June 28, Mary, relict of Francis Hopkins, Esq., of Mitchelton county Meath.
At 26 Eustace street, Dublin, the beloved wife of J. Isaacs, Esq.
June 24, aged 39 years, Mr. John Kinsella, brother of the late Right Rev. Doctor Kinsella, Catholic Bishop of Ossory.
June 24, at Bray, after a few hours' illness, Theophilus Digges La Touche, of Leeson street, Dublin, aged 51.
At Clermont, county Wicklow, Caroline, relict of John A. Leonard, Esq., J.P.
At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mark A. Lynch, Esq., J.P., late of Nile Lodge, and Corridulla, county Galway.
At Doneybraggy, near Monemore, Mr. Kennedy McCullagh, aged 72.
June 23, at Woodbine Lodge, Phippsborough, Mr. D. R. McLean, aged 49.
At Kinsale, Emma Davies Massey, Esq., son of the late Massey Hutchinson Massey, Esq., of Mount Massey, county Cork, aged 25 years.
June 24, at Bank Cottage, Ballyholme, co. Down, Thomas Wm. Mitchell, C.E., grandson of Alexander Mitchell, C.E., aged 31 years.
June 19, at Stonehouse, Plymouth, Mrs. Patty Eliza Nantes, sister of the late Richard Benson, Esq., Fatham park, Newry, aged 74 years.
At Scotchmount, Belfast, Mr. Loftus H. O'Flaherty, employed on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland for the long period of 23 years, aged 39 years.
June 21, at his residence, Templevalley, near Tallow, county Waterford, William O'Mahony, Esq.
July 9, at Douglas, Isle of Man, W. R. Stirling, Esq., M.D., late of Dublin.
June 26, at Columbia's College, county Dublin, Edward Robert Tighe, of Kircassock, county Down.
At her residence in Enniskerry, county Wicklow, Mrs. Hester Williams.
June 27, at 55 Lower Mount street, Dublin, Anthony Clarke, Esq.
July 2, in North Great George's street, Dublin, Marianne, relict of Rev. John Burke, formerly Vicar of Killorgan, in the county of Galway, and sister of the late Arthur Guinness, aged 71.
At James's st., Mrs. Mary Corcoran, aged 68 years.
July 4, at his residence, Vernon avenue, Clontarf, Dominick, son of the Mr. Nicholas Clarke, of Great Britain street.
July 5, at his residence, 6 Besborough avenue, North Strand, Mr. Robert Sherlock, printer, aged 48 years.
Miss Alice Fitzpatrick, of Beggart street, one of the Sisters of the Society of Our Blessed Lady of Charity and Refuge of Sinners, departed this life on the 4th inst., aged 22 years.
July 3, Fergus, only son of Patrick Ferrall, Esq., Virgemount, Clonsilla.
June 29, at Hephfield, county Wexford, Daniel Beatty, Esq.
June 30, Captain Hugh Cameron, of Belfast, formerly of Fortwilliam, Scotland, aged 42 years.
At Brossa, county of Kerry, Jane Mary, widow of Sir John Maginnis, M.D., of Londonderry.
July 1, Anne Leslie, daughter of George Sherlock, Esq., Carrigrove, Blackrock, Cork.
July 2, aged 82 years, C. thierine Mary, relict of Daniel Miskelly, Esq., of Belfast.
July 3, at Monasterrean, Robert Cassidy, Esq., aged 67 years.
In Wexford, Mrs. Ellen Doyle, mother of the Very Rev. W. A. Doyle, O.S.F., much lamented.
June 6, at Naal, county Meath, at the residence of John Ennis, John Strong.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

DRUMCHILL CHAPEL, DIOCESE OF RATHOE.—The Rev. Mr. Stephens, P.P. St. Johnston, has received a beautiful set of candleabra, richly plated with silver, and very artistic in design, for Drumchill Chapel, the gift of Mrs. Cassidy, of Baltimore, U. S. America, through the kindness of James Armstrong, Esq., of that city, now visiting his friends in the county Monaghan. Mrs. Cassidy formerly resided on the shores of Lough Swilly, near Manorcunningham, and now that she is far away from the scenes and associations of her youthful days, it is gratifying to consider that she has not forgotten the little chapel in the Glen, where she first received the early lessons of piety, and was wont to offer her prayers to the Almighty. We are sure the parishioners of Raymoghney will always hold in memory dear the gift of their kind benefactress. May we anticipate other gifts from our Transatlantic friends for the new Church of St. Baithin, near the old disfranchised town of St. Johnston, which now lifts up its fine proportions in front of the railway on Foyle's classic banks, and which, when completed, will not fail to add another to the revived beautiful and ancient church edifices of the old land.

THE JUBILEE IN CASTLEBAR.—On the festival of St. Peter and Paul, Archdeacon Browne, assisted by the venerable Clergy of the deanery, opened the Jubilee for the people in the parochial chapel, Castlebar. Father Jas. Browne, P.P., Carnacon, preached the opening sermon and delivered another beautiful and instructive discourse on Thursday evening; and the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, P.P., Mayo, addressed the people in soul-stirring strains on Friday, both morning and evening. During the first three days those who had the happiness to attend were edified and instructed by what they witnessed. The postulants had a ready access to the confessional, there being a great number of Clergymen present.—*Mayo Telegraph*.

The general meeting of the Catholic Association of Germany on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, at Cologne, promises to be brilliant. Several bishops of Germany, France, and Belgium will attend. The *clat* of this Catholic demonstration will be heightened by the solemn benediction of the statue erected in commemoration of the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception. H. E. Cardinal Geissel has reserved this ceremony for the Feast of the Nativity of our Blessed Lady, on which day the Assembly will close.

The German Prelates present at Rome to assist at the dogmatic decree of December 8th, 1854, agreed to meet annually at Fulda, where the body of St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, reposes, to consecrate some days to meditation on the truths of eternity, and to follow their spiritual exercises under the direction of a Carmelite Religious. The retreat begun this year on the 18th July. The Cardinal Archbishops of Cologne, Vienna and Prague attended.

On Wednesday, the 30th June, the Rev. Thomas Walsh, C.C., of Kilmacow, county Kilkenny, breathed forth his pure soul into the hands of his Creator. His funeral obsequies were attended by the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh and a very large number of Clergy.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Rev. John Cleary, P.P., Kilmacow, who departed this life on Sunday, the 4th inst., in the 73d year of his age, and 42d of his sacred ministry. May he rest in peace.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

THE NEW LINE TO GALWAY—FESTIVITY ON BOARD THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

On the occasion of the first trip of the steamer Indian Empire, the first of the new line of steamers between New York and Galway, and her safe arrival at this port, as well as in commemoration of the successful starting of the enterprise, a collation was given by the owners of the line on board of the Indian Empire, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 21st inst.

All who went were courteously received, and after being afforded ample opportunity for inspecting all the good qualities of the ship, were escorted to the main saloon, where a sumptuous collation was spread. After all had become satisfied with the profusion of both solids and liquids, the company betook themselves to the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Captain Charles H. Marshall proposed first—"The health of Captain Edwin Courtenay, the commander of the Indian Empire."

Captain Courtenay responded, returning thanks for the compliment. He said he hoped the success of the line would not be judged by the performance of his ship on her first trip. She had unfortunately been obliged to travel with but one leg. (Laughter.) He knew that she had done better, and he could only ask them to bear with her a while and he would promise that she would make the trip to Galway within ten days and a half.

"The health of the President of the United States" was given by Captain Courtenay.

Mr. Marshall then gave "The health of the principal owner of the line—Mr. John Orrell Lever."

Mr. Pliny Miles, the agent of the owner, responded, saying that he was sorry that Mr. Lever could not be present to speak for himself, because he spoke well and acted well, and was a man of great energy of character, which was better than being a man of words. Words would do great things, but practice would go further than mere theory and mere words. Mr. Lever was a man of untiring energy. Though a young man, he would never flinch at any obstacles. He was satisfied that he could carry out the present undertaking, and had associated with him some of the first men in Manchester and London. They might see engines broken, or two or three vessels sunk, but they would not see slight obstacles break down this enterprise. He had capital, and the advantages of friends and associates, who would contribute a million sterling towards ensuring the success of the line between Galway and this country. He was entirely decided on the question that he would carry out this enterprise. It was not now decided whether the terminus should be exclusively at New York, and the probabilities were that within six months they would have a line of semi-monthly steamers between New York and Galway, if only one half of the line should make its American terminus here. As the agent, he had himself received strong solicitations from Boston and New York, and from Portland, each place desiring to be a terminus of the line. Portland had advantages, as the outlet of British America, which could not be overlooked. If Portland were made a terminus, there would be a large patronage from those who wished to visit the Canadas, or the northern States of America. She had

advantages of railways of uniform gauge, direct from Portland to any part of Western Canada, which New York did not possess. Goods could be carried without change of cars, cartage, or any of those heavy expenses which attended the transshipment from New York or Boston, or Philadelphia. And now it had been announced that Mr. Lever had tendered his services toward completing the world wide desired line of telegraphic communication between Europe and America by offering to take stock to the extent of \$30,000 in the projected submarine telegraph between Galway and Halifax, tendering the use of his steamers for the laying of the cable. Mr. Lever had thus espoused the cause, and would embark his whole heart in it. If he could only succeed in that noble enterprise, as well as the one which he had initiated in this line, he would lay the foundation for a great fame, both as a princely merchant and benefactor of the world. Mr. Lever had been engaged in a line of steamers between St. Petersburg and London, and also between Westport and Galway, and was well acquainted with the west coast of Ireland and the people of that section. He felt confident that the trade of Galway would be benefited by this line, for instead of being obliged to pay for the freight of their goods by a roundabout route, they would get them directly at their doors, and save the expenses of transshipment. Galway possessed advantages which needed only to be developed; and he looked forward to the day when they would receive full encouragement from the results of this line.

The health of Capt. Charles H. Marshall was proposed, and he responded in an interesting reminiscence of his early days of packet sailing, when he used to carry the United States mail without compensation, as he said was done for five years by the first regular Liverpool paying line of packets, the only compensation being a small bounty to the captains by way of perquisites. The government on the other side, however, at length paid a small stipend, and then the captains rebelled, and refused to carry the bags unless the United States Government would pay them a small compensation, at the least of but \$50, and they would have thought \$100 an enormous allowance. (Laughter.) This was somewhat in contrast with the fat ocean contracts of our days. (Laughter.)

Mr. Miles—Yes, and tell them how we pay \$8,000 per ton for carrying letters to England.

Mr. Marshall continued at some length, with interesting reminiscences of his early mercantile experiences; how he built the present ship, as late as 1848, and after running her to Liverpool and Havre had been obliged to sell her on account of the lack of patronage.

Speeches were then delivered by Col. Coleman, of the St. Nicholas Hotel; Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq., Captain Comstock, late of the Baltic; General William Hall, and by Dr. Sawyer who responded on behalf of the ladies. The festivities were kept up for a considerable time, and all present appeared to be much gratified at the opportunity of attesting their appreciation of the experiment of running a line of steamers between this city and Galway, and expressed their most enthusiastic wishes for its success.

SAILING OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The *Indian Empire* left this port for Galway on the afternoon of Friday last. Her departure is thus described in the columns of the *Herald*:

Yesterday afternoon the steamship *Indian Empire* sailed for Galway with flying colors. She left her pier at the foot of Charlton street, North river, fifteen minutes after four o'clock, and steamed to the middle of the stream amid the booming of cannon and the huzzas of an immense concourse of citizens, who had assembled on the heads of the adjacent docks to be spectators of the departure. The cheering was heartily returned from the steamer's deck, and the scene altogether was one of great interest and unusual *clat*. When opposite her pier she remained for some time there, while a farewell salute of thirty-three guns was thundered forth from the head of the dock by the Nappertandy Light Artillery, of Brooklyn, under the command of Captain Smith. After the salute was fired from the shore the *Indian Empire* fired three guns, and then immediately dashed off in majestic style. It was half-past four o'clock when she started down the river, and in a very short time she became invisible in the distance. She carried out twenty-one first and second, and ninety-five third-class passengers, together with two hundred tons of freight, consisting principally of wheat and tobacco. This is the first steamer of any regular line that ever left this country for any Irish port, and the long list of her passengers, notwithstanding all the untoward circumstances which unfortunately befell her, is remarkably significant of future success to the Galway line.

DEPOSITION OF THE REV. J. A. WEED FROM THE MINISTRY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH BY BISHOP MEADE.—On Friday, the 2d of July, 1858, Bishop Meade communicated to the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Virginia a statement from the Rev. J. A. Weed, to the effect that he had renounced the ministry and communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church and connected himself with the Roman Catholic Church—whereupon the Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee, did, according to the Virginia canon of the General Convention of 1853, depose the said J. A. Weed from the ministry of said Church.

It is proper to inform the public, that Bishop Meade having learned that Mr. Weed had for some time been attending the Roman Catholic services in Richmond, so frequently, as to create the impression that he was inclined to that communion, sought an interview with him on the subject, which interview and a subsequent correspondence were so unsatisfactory, as to determine the Bishop to have a conference with Bishop Johns and the Standing Committee, in order to consider the best method of proceeding in the case, which determination was made known to Mr. Weed, with a request that he would communicate anything further which he might desire.

Mr. Weed anticipated the action of the Bishop, and two days before the appointed meeting, he communicated to Bishop Meade the act of his union with the Roman Catholic Church.—*Charleston News*.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—The washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, so proverbially clean, and who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as a washing powder instead of soda, in the proportion of a large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water; they save in soap nearly half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambrics, &c., an extra quantity of the powder is used, and for crinolines (required to be made very stiff) a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen; its effect is to soften the hardest water, and, therefore, it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet, is used for cleaning the hair, is an excellent dentrifice, and in hot countries is used in combination with tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made with hard water; all water may be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an extraordinary-sized kettle of water in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one-fifth. To give to black tea the flavor of green tea, add a single leaf from the black currant tree.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

FRIENDLY BATTLE BETWEEN FRENCHMEN AND SPANIARDS.—An immense number of persons flocked into Biarritz lately to witness a grand match of football by five French players against five Spanish Basques. The victory, which was very warmly disputed, remained with the French. The sum contended for was 2,000*fr.* a side. The manner in which this game is played differs altogether from that seen elsewhere, the players stationing themselves in a wide open piece of ground marked with lines, over which the ball must be struck by each party alternately, until one fails, which has the effect of putting out, as the technical expression is, the player who was delivering the ball. When all at one side are out, the other players come in, and whatever side first reaches the number of points agreed on wins. The game is generally played in rubbers, two out of three, or three out of five.

CLEMENTE PAOLI.—His was a singular character. Of a saturnine cast of disposition, he seldom spoke to those by whom he was surrounded; a great part of his time was spent in religious observances, and in the practice of the most rigid austerities. In short, he was the monk when at home, and the most intrepid warrior when engaged with the enemy of Corsica. The sanctity of his private life procured him singular veneration, and his presence in battle produced a wonderful effect on the patriots. Even when pulling the trigger to destroy the enemy, he is said to have prayed for the soul of his falling antagonist.

DECREASED CONSUMPTION OF CHAMPAGNE.—The *Courrier de Rheims* complains that the consumption of champagne has of late years been on the decline, and in proof it states that whereas in 1856-7, 11,420,198 bottles were exported and 2,468,818 sold in France, in 1857-8 only 7,368,810 were exported and 2,421,454 were sold in France. In the former year the total was 13,959,016 bottles, and in the latter only 9,789,764.

The tribunal of correctional police of Lyons has at length pronounced its verdict in the affair of the secret society detected in that city many months ago. Thirteen individuals were arrested, but many of the suspected parties escaped to Switzerland and Savoy. Eleven of the accused were condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from one to two years, and to small fines; the remaining two were acquitted. One of the prisoners, named Bernard, while on his defence, indulged in the following abominable language: "Yes, gentlemen, I am an atheist. I proclaim it aloud. Society will crumble, for it is organized in an abominable manner. Incest is not a crime. Were brothers permitted to marry their sisters, you, gentlemen of the bench, would have a less number of assassins and thieves, consequently less crimes and offences." This amiable specimen of the French Socialist concluded his defence thus: "The best proof that I do not belong to any secret society is that I have given you my word of honor to that effect." The scamp was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and 100 francs fine.

The *Courrier de Marseilles* publishes an article on the resolution adopted by the King of the Belgians to fortify Antwerp. It says everybody is astonished that King Leopold, who was regarded as the most prudent and reserved monarch in Europe, should associate himself with manifestations which tend to endanger the peace of Europe. The writer of the article pretends to have discovered the cause, which, he says, has been carefully concealed: "The English government is ready to give or to lend money in order that the execution of the works shall not be delayed by want of funds. It follows in course that, in case of war with France, these cunning lenders will seize Antwerp as a pledge for the money advanced. Even if they had lent nothing they would, nevertheless, occupy this great maritime fortress unless France, more active, should anticipate them."

Orders have been received from Paris at Rochefort for the Alexandre screw line of battle ship to be ready to proceed to Cherbourg to take part in the naval *fetes* which are to mark the visit of their Majesties. This fine vessel, of 800 horse power, was placed on the stocks in 1848, and but lately launched.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following decree: "Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all whom these presents may concern, greeting. Wishing to give to Algeria and to our colonies a fresh proof of our solicitude for their interests, and to favor as much as possible the extension of their prosperity, we do hereby decree as follows: Art. 1. There is hereby created a Ministry for Algeria and the Colonies. Art. 2. That ministry shall be formed from the direction of the affairs of Algeria and of those of the colonies, which shall be separated from the Ministry of War and from the Ministry of Marine. Art. 3. Our well-beloved cousin, Prince Napoleon, is charged with this Ministry. Art. 4. Our Minister of State, War, and Marine, are charged, each as far as he may be therein concerned, with the execution of the present decree. Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, this 24th of June. NAPOLEON."

By the will of the late Duchess of Orleans, her Highness places her two children under the protection of the Queen Maria Amelle and their uncles; expresses a wish that the Comte de Paris shall be declared of age, and prays the Queen to be the guardian of the Duke de Chartres. Addressing her sons, the Duchess exhorts them to take for their model the prudence of their grandfather and the chivalrous virtues of their father, and expresses a hope that they will never abandon the political principles of their house, which their grandfather maintained during the eighteen years he was on the throne, and which their father, as proved by his will, energetically professed. After a few touching words of adieu to France, the Princess divides the bulk of her fortune equally between her two sons. She also leaves legacies to members of her family in Germany, and pensions to old servants.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asks the *Constitutionnel* whether it be true that much greater activity than usual in the way of armament exists at this moment at Brest; and whether from 4,000 to 5,000 additional workmen have been put on in that port. He adds: "It is true that this may be merely with reference to the approaching naval gathering at Cherbourg; but, whether it be so or not, I beg to put the question, and, like Brutus, 'pause for a reply.' It is said that a sham fight will take place at Cherbourg in presence of the Emperor."

The *Presse* and *Patrie* state that the entry of Prince Napoleon into the Cabinet indicates a modification of the home policy of the government. The *Patrie* announces positively that the imperial edifice will shortly be crowned with liberty. It is of opinion that the measures taken in favor of the press authorize these anticipations. The *Independence* is no longer under interdict in France, but is sold in Paris as usual.

The annual military "spectacle" in the Champ de Mars on the Emperor's *fete* day, August 15th, will this year be a representation, entitled "The taking of Canton by the French." The *Nord*, of Brussels, explains that this has been decided upon out of the tender consideration of the French government for the English alliance. It fears that English uniforms would be hissed by the French populace.

M. de Pene has been summoned before the military tribunal of Lille to give evidence. In the matter of his wound preventing him from obeying this official summons, his evidence will, as usual, be taken down in writing.

La *Presse* states on authority that the Paris conferences are about to take into consideration the situation of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

M. Poinet, who was concerned in the affair of the Regina Coeli, has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

ENGLAND.

LONGEVITY.—Last week was buried at the Charlton Cemetery, Mrs. Millward, of Millward Cottage, Blackheath, at the age of 102. Few persons have seen so much as she of the world's history. Born shortly after the Rebellion of 1745, when the succession of the Brunswick dynasty was in jeopardy, she well remembered every political movement since. She saw the separation of the American colonies, the three French Revolutions, the great French war, on which depended the fate of Europe, if not of the globe. Her husband having been State coachman to George IV., when Regent, she was well acquainted with the secret history of the Court. George III. was most friendly with her. She was present at the Gordon riots, and in great danger in Hyde Park at that time.

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES.—The struggle for the possession of the estates of the late Earl of Shrewsbury is expected to be a very fierce one. The last report is that a certain noble marquis, high in office, and connected with the present Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, has determined to make this a "Protestant question," and to find the "sinews of war" to any extent, in order to secure this fine property to a Protestant line.

THE ALBERT BRIDGE.—The first tube of the Albert Bridge which is to connect the counties of Devon and Cornwall has been lifted to its requisite height. The tube weighs between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, and its centre is about 230 feet above the bed of the river. The other tube for the eastern is rapidly progressing.

Archdeacon Thorpe, of Bristol, has invited the clergy of that diocese to petition, now that the Jews are to be admitted to Parliament, that clergy of the Established Church may not be disqualified as members of Parliament.

BRIGHTON ATHENÆUM.—Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Recorder of Brighton, has offered three prizes of £5 5s., £3 3s., and £2 2s., respectively, for an essay on the following subject: "Is a constitutional form of government adapted to the character and genius of the French nation?" The competition to be open to all members of the Athenæum whose subscriptions commence on or before the 1st of July, 1858.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* draws a rather dismal and unpromising picture of the state of things in Turkey, and the *Morning Star* contends that now, after the expenditure of a hundred millions of money and some fifty thousand human lives, men are beginning to see the confirmation of Mr. Cobden's prophecy, made five years ago, that in attempting to reconstruct that rotten and dilapidated empire we were undertaking an impossible task, because we were opposing ourselves to the action of great providential laws, which no human policy would suffice to arrest. A Sybarite and spendthrift Sultan; an exhausted treasury; unpaid troops; a thoroughly corrupt official class; Mahometan intolerance; oppression and discontent of the Christians, breaking out on some points into open insurrection, constitute the chief features in the present condition of Turkey.

When Charles Lamb was one day asked what was the probable expense of one of those splendid dinners which the East India Directors are occasionally in the habit of giving to their friends in the noble building of Leadenhall street, he replied with irony, "the happiness and prosperity of two hundred millions of beings."

The first division of the 100th Regiment, now on its passage from Quebec to England, will disembark at Liverpool, and proceed to Shorncliffe. The corps will ultimately embark for service in Malta.

SCOTLAND.

GREAT MASONIC DEMONSTRATION IN EDINBURGH.—The laying of the foundation stone of the Freemasons' Hall of Scotland in George street, Edinburgh, was made the occasion of one of the greatest masonic demonstrations, both in pomp and extent, that have taken place in that city for a long series of years. Since the masons walked at the founding of the Scott Monument, there had been no display of the kind at all equal to it, either in the scale on which it was conducted, or the interest which it excited. Delegates were present from the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland; and few of the provincial lodges of Scotland, except, perhaps, those very far north, were unrepresented. It is calculated that upwards of 4,000 of the mystic brethren took part in the proceedings; and the display of jewels, banners, and other insignia of the order, was very profuse and brilliant. The number of country people brought by the excursion trains from Glasgow, Kelso, Perth, Ayr, and other parts—the throng of citizens which crowded the streets through which the procession passed—and the general closing of the shops along the line, produced somewhat of the aspect of a holiday; and, indeed, by large numbers the day was partially observed as such.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—After the late thunder storm a deposit resembling sulphur was observed in several places in this neighborhood (Inverness). At Freeburn it lay on the road and grass in some places to a depth of nearly half an inch. At Craigton Cottage, near Kessock, the deposit was observed on top of water caught in a cask from the roof of the house, like a thick cream. The sulphureous substance was skimmed off and dried on a piece of flannel. When dry it was a fine powder, and, when thrown into the fire, ignited exactly like gunpowder, making a slight fizzing noise. Unfortunately none was preserved beyond what was experimented on in this way. A boat at Craigton was powdered all over with the same substance; and a countryman living on the height near Kilmuir, says that near his house, in the space of what an ordinary washing-tub would cover, he could lift the powder with a spoon. The heavy rains have since washed it all away.

A CENTENARIAN.—There is at present living in the island of Rousay, a man of the name of George Reid, a native of Westray, whose age amounts to 107 years. He has passed sixty-seven years in Westray, and forty years in the other island, is possessed of all the faculties of mind and body, and readily converses on any subject connected with his past life.

ITALY.

PORTRAIT OF DANTE.—R. de Vericour, in his biography of Dante, gives the following portrait of him, as sketched by Boecaccio: "Dante was of middle height, with a slight stoop when he attained a mature age. His demeanor was noble; with an expression of gentleness and benevolence. His face was long, his nose aquiline, the eyes rather large than small, the chin somewhat long, with the under lip projecting beyond the upper one; his complexion was dark; his beard and hair thick, dark and curly. The expression of his physiognomy was that of thoughtfulness and melancholy. In his public and domestic habits he was admirably reserved and modest, and more than any other, courteous and civil."

Ferrara is infested with various bands of brigands. Dr. Fiorintini, mayor of Ruina, was carried off by one of them, and only released after payment of 300 scudo (the scudo is 5*fr.* 35*c.*) The very day after a notice was found stuck at the door of the villa of Francolino, informing the inmates that unless 300 scudo were paid down within three hours all the barns would be set fire to.

The *Union* says that letters from Italy announce fresh acts of clemency. Pope Pius IX. has thrown open the doors of their prison to two men who played a prominent part in the scenes of 1848 and 1849: one is the advocate Sturbinetti, ex-president of the *soi-disant* Roman Constituent; and the other the advocate Galeotti, Minister of Justice under the Republic. Several commutations of punishment have also been made, and amongst others the twenty-five years' imprisonment to which the architect Stramazzi had been condemned for conspiracy, has been changed into exile. The King of Naples, on his side, has granted a pardon to the Duke della Verdura, who was excepted from the last amnesty, and to M. L. Scalia, who was the Commissioner in London of the insurrectional government of Sicily.

A letter from Rome, in the *Moniteur*, says: "Pope Pius IX. entered on the thirteenth year of his Pontificate on the 17th June. Cardinal Mattei, on the occasion of this anniversary, went, according to custom, to congratulate his Holiness in the name of the Sacred College. The Pope, in a most gracious reply, after expressing his gratitude to Providence for having sent happy days to succeed those trying ones of the first year of his reign, congratulated himself on the prosperous situation of the Church. It is announced that at the Consistory which is to be shortly held it is the Patriarch of Lisbon who is to be created a Cardinal. It is thought that other Cardinals will be also named, at least *in petto*."

The Piedmontese *Gazette* states that on the 24th June the galley-slaves in the baglio of Genoa broke out into open revolt. The military being called in were obliged to use their firearms; several of the convicts were killed, and others wounded. One of the turnkeys were also injured, but it is not stated whether by the convicts or by the military. Order was eventually restored.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 26.—The periodical press is very violent in its condemnation of the calumnies of the English against Spain in reference to the treaties on the subject of the slave trade.

The cabinet of M. Isturiz is at an end. Gen. O'Donnell and his friends form the new ministry. O'Donnell is Minister of the Interior; Herrera, of Finances; Salveria, of Public Works.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent writes: "Authentic information has reached me that Austria and Prussia have agreed to proceed actively against Denmark—that is, to desire the German Diet to send troops of execution into Holstein and Lauenburg. The requisite troops will be supplied by Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Saxony. The two great German powers will, however, carefully abstain from meddling with Schleswig or any other integral part of the kingdom of Denmark."

The Cologne *Gazette*, replying to a contradiction of the *Constitutionnel*, to the assertion that a secret treaty had been concluded between Austria and Turkey, says: "It is not astonishing that the power whose conduct led to this secret treaty should be the last to know of it. We trust that events may not force the parties to this treaty to act upon its provisions."

RUSSIA.

THE PEASANT REVOLT IN RUSSIA.—A letter, dated Brussels, July 3, has the following: "We now have received more accurate accounts of the outbreak of the peasantry in Esthonia, the importance of which can hardly be overrated, particularly on account of the neighborhood of that province to St. Petersburg. It is to be observed that serfdom proper was put an end to in Esthonia, and in the rest of the Baltic provinces of Russia, more than forty years ago, under Alexander I. The present measures of emancipation do not effect the Esthonian peasants at all. But this seems only to have excited them the more, and what they now claim is free possession of the land which they at present hold on hereditary tenure from the nobility. The rising is general all along the coast, and has compelled the nobility to seek refuge in Reval. The engagement mentioned yesterday took place between part of the garrison of Reval and a body of peasants, about 1,000 strong, who are moving to and fro and encouraging the others to revolt. They as yet have no other arms than sticks and clubs, pitchforks and sharpened poles; but they are so excited that they were not afraid at all of the soldiery, whose numbers, it is true, were but small. The soldiers were soon overpowered by the larger numbers of the peasants, and left altogether fifteen men, four officers among them, killed; while of the peasantry about forty may have been killed. The chief seat of the insurrectionary movement seems to be very near Reval itself; but even at Dorpat, which is situated in the northern part of Livonia, and which is likewise peopled by the Esthonian race, symptoms of an approaching outbreak have been observed."

A St. Petersburg letter in *Le Nord* states that the Emperor contemplates giving up to private companies the working of all mines.

Three army corps, consisting of 130,000 men, are concentrating in Poland. A camp of 40,000 to 50,000 will be formed at Warsaw.

The Emperor of Russia, after his visit to Archangel, will pay a visit to Poland and to Germany.

From Helsingfors, in Finland, Russian news has arrived that on the 18th a fire destroyed almost entirely the shipping quarters.

HOME MISCELLANY.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.—THE TOWN OF MEDARY DESTROYED.—The Yankton Sioux, having been jealous for the past year of the increasing settlements of the whites in the far West, and also being dissatisfied at not receiving any pay for the road that they say Colonel Nobles made on their lands last year, have taken upon themselves to regulate the matter "in their own way." With scarce a half day's previous notice the town of Medary was surprised by an arrival of a large number of Yanktons, to the number of 110 lodges, who immediately commenced their depredations upon the property of the whites. When remonstrated with for such conduct, with much insolence they replied that they were surprised that the whites should think of holding that place, when the white soldiers had already abandoned Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi, and Fort Randall, on the Missouri; and while still in council, the Indians commenced plundering the houses, distributing and destroying a large quantity of stores. They then set fire to and burned every house in town—some nine in number—and all the claim cabins in the circuit of miles. A large field of potatoes which had just been planted was pulled up by the squaws. Settlers had been moving into Dakota very fast during the season, and had made Medary a sort of storehouse. A large number of horses belonging to the settlers were appropriated by the Indians. At the time of this occurrence a large portion of the people of Medary were absent on a visit to the Falls and other places. It was believed that the people at the Falls would fortify themselves. The people in and about Medary have fled to Cotton-wood river, where they have determined to make a stand against the Indians.—*St. Paul Minnesotan.*

THE FATHER OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—George W. Nesmith, Esq., has prepared a very interesting memoir of Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel Webster. It is published in the Concord (N. H.) *Statesman*. He was a "selectman" in Salisbury nine years, town clerk three years, representative four years, Senator four years, a delegate to two State Constitutional Conventions, elector for President when Washington was first chosen to that office, a county magistrate thirty-five years, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas fifteen years. The office last named he held at the time of his death in 1806. His age was sixty-seven years. He served in the old "French war," was captain in the military during the Revolution, and a colonel in 1784. He served in the American army at Cambridge during the siege of Boston, and took part in the battles of White Plains and Bennington. He afterwards participated in the events of the war in Rhode Island, at West Point, and on the Northern frontier. Mr. Nesmith says: "As an officer Mr. Webster was beloved by his soldiers and always had their entire confidence. He was in stature about six feet; of a massy frame, a voice of great compass, eyes black and piercing, a countenance open and ingenuous, and a complexion that could not be soiled by powder. He was the very man to head the proud columns of the Sons of Liberty."

AN INDIAN LOVER.—Miss Bishop, the writer of "Floral Home," who was sent to Minnesota as a teacher, received an offer of marriage from an Indian. He came to her dwelling decked in all his finery—scarlet flannel, rings, feathers, newly secured brass ornaments and bear's claws—and through an interpreter, announced to her that she must be his wife. It was urged that he had one wife. He replied: "All the band have as many as they can keep, and I have but one." As an extra inducement he promised that she should have the best corner of his lodge, hunt by his side, and eat with him, while the dark squaw was to hush the papoose, cook the food, carry the game, plant and hoe the corn and provide wood and water. Miss Bishop declined the distinction. The Indian then left with a haughty air. Next day he was drunk. But Miss Bishop's associate almost fared worse, she had been only a few weeks in the country, and was ignorant of Indian customs; a young warrior, smitten with her, called often; hoping to be rid of him she gave him a ring; he interpreted it as a token of partiality, and returned to take her to his lodge; the next day he again returned with six young braves to compel her to go with him. Explanations and interference saved her.

HOW TO BREAK COWS FROM KICKING.—We were informed a week or two since by Mr. Lyman Fox, of Cornwall Hollow, of the method by which he was enabled to cure an excellent three year old heifer, of violent kicking, whenever any one attempted to milk her, and we are now disposed to publish it, for the benefit of any who are troubled in the same way. He took a rope and put it around the cow, just back of the forelegs, and then girted it tight by a stick inserted so as to give it a twist. This he asserts to be an effectual preventative and cure; at all events it is quiet easily tried, and is much better than excessive whipping and pounding.—*Housatonic Republican.*

A BRAVE WOMAN.—As Mrs. Ervin was returning to her residence in a wagon, after supplying her customers in Burlington, N. J., with milk, a fellow seized her horse's head and demanded her money. She said she had none, whereupon he let go the horse's head and tried to get into the wagon, but Mrs. Ervin picked up a hand bell, which she kept for ringing up her customers, and beat him about the head with it, causing the fellow to retreat. She then whipped up her horse and escaped.

TROOPS FOR THE RELIEF OF COL. STEPTOE.—Lieut. General Scott has sent a despatch to the Quartermaster at New York directing him to make immediate arrangements to send six companies of recruits to Vancouver, Oregon, via Aspinwall, for the reinforcement of Colonel Steptoe. The detachment required will number four hundred men and fifteen officers. Governor's Island being now comparatively deserted, in consequence of recent drafts upon it, the recruits will be drawn from Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, Munroe barracks, Virginia, and other stations not very remote from New York. For the convenience of these troops to the Pacific the Quartermaster, in obedience to his instructions, has chartered the steamer St. Louis. From Panama the reinforcement will proceed in the steamer Sonora to Vancouver, which is the nearest port to the scene of operations. The exact position of Col. Steptoe is not known, but it is presumed to be several hundred miles from the Pacific coast. The passage from New York to Vancouver will occupy about thirty-five days.

BANKING IN IOWA.—The free banking law of the State of Iowa has received a majority in its favor of the votes cast at the recent election, and will go into immediate effect. It is somewhat similar in its provisions to the general law of New York, but differs from it in forbidding payment of interest on current deposits, and requiring each bank to keep on hand, in specie, an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of the deposits in specie. No bank can be organized with a capital of less than \$50,000, nor can one be located in a "city, town, or village having less than five hundred inhabitants." The circulation is to be secured by a deposit of State stocks on which full interest is paid at a rate of six per cent. or more. In case of the failure of a bank the stocks are to be sold at auction, and the proceeds applied first to the redemption of the circulation, next to paying depositors, and then to the discharge of any other liability.

AN EMBARRASSED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—In Butler County, Ohio, the other day, a couple appeared before a new appointed Justice of the Peace, and asked him to unite them. After some conversation, he requested them to "stand up and join hands," but sad to relate, he had forgotten the ceremony, and neglected to take with him his book! After a pause of a few moments, the "Squire" broke the silence with the following question: "In the name of the Commonwealth of the State of Ohio, I—!" "Know all men by these —!" "Do you solemnly swear to this woman to be your wife, to love, honor and obey her, to support the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and vote the Democratic ticket?" As we backed out of the door in convulsions, with our fists stuck into our ribs, we imagined we heard the response "yes," and the Squire pronouncing them "man and wife."

HEALTH OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE AND LADY.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Boston, says: "The friends of Ex-President Pierce will be glad to learn that, by a late arrival by ship from Madeira, tidings have been received from him. His own health was perfect. The health of his excellent wife had been improved by her sojourn in the island, but the causes of her sickness were not removed. They were to leave Madeira on the first of June, for Lisbon; thence avoiding the larger European cities for Vevay, in Switzerland, where he will spend the summer. Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Mr. John Howard March will be with him in Switzerland, I hear. The period of his stay in Europe will be controlled by the health of Mrs. Pierce."

RETAINING LETTERS.—The people of New Orleans have initiated an important movement by circulating a memorial to Congress asking for an act to punish people who deliberately retain letters taken from the post-office by mistake, or who get possession of those belonging to others through a similarity of name. The memorial cites cases where great damage has resulted by this abuse of privilege. There is not a city in the country perhaps in which we do not find duplicated names without number, and those who are so unfortunate as to bear a name common to others are sometimes greatly annoyed by the loss of letters or delay in returning them to the post-office after they have been taken out by mistake. A penalty is required to enforce the return of all such letters.

PULLING TEETH IN OLD TIMES.—The primitive method of abstracting teeth in Scranton is thus described by a correspondent of the *Express*: "One end of a firm hemp string was fastened upon the aching member, while the other, secured around a bullet purposely notched, was put in the barrel of an old flint lock musket, loaded with an extra charge of powder. When all was ready the desperate operator caught hold of the gun, and 'let drive.' Out flew the tooth, and away bounded the musket several feet. This mode of extracting teeth became the chosen and only mode practised in this region for many years."

FOR MINNESOTA.—A large company of Norwegian emigrants passed through the city lately in teams and on foot, on their way to Minnesota. The women marched through the streets bareheaded, apparently unmindful of the blazing sun, while the men were clothed in heavy woollen garments. There must be somewhat of the iceberg in the Norwegian composition. Of such heavy materials are the new States built. Ere long they will settle down, and a flourishing colony will spring up marked by industry and intelligence. The Norwegians make excellent pioneers.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE CULTIVATION OF TEA.—A Washington correspondent says that the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office is making preparations to test the cultivation of tea in this country. The seed will be preserved in China specially for this purpose, planted in glass cases and shipped in October. By the time of their arrival here they will have sufficiently sprouted to be set out in beds. After being tested here, the plants, if successful, will be distributed among the Southern States. An order for a great variety of seeds will also be sent to Egypt in a few days, through a house in London. This list includes wheat, barley, rice, clover, (Trifolium Alexandrinum,) &c.

RAPID GROWTH OF A TOWN.—The Evansville Journal contains an account of Tell City, Perry County, Indiana. It was organized on the 15th of April last, and now has a population of 1,200, and more than one hundred new buildings have been erected, chiefly dwellings which have cost from \$300 to \$1,500; among them is a full average of the best class. There are besides several expensive hewn stone structures, for stores and dwellings in progress of building. The proprietors of Tell City are principally Germans residing in Louisville and Cincinnati.

THE HAY CROP.—The present season's hay crop promises to be a large and fine one, in most parts of the country. In the vicinity of Boston, and in fact, in all Massachusetts and New England, farmers are engaged in cutting a heavy crop of grass, and if the weather continues favorable it is calculated they will raise the finest crop of hay ever yet produced in that section of the country. From other hay-producing parts of the country the accounts are favorable to a large crop.

THE WINE OF CALIFORNIA.—California, like Missouri, will soon rival Ohio in the product of native wine. There is one firm in San Francisco which produced, last year, two hundred thousand bottles of champagne, from their own vineyard, in Los Angeles. This is but one of many instances of California enterprise in wine growing. Almost every State in the Union now adds its quota—small in many cases, but always increasing—to the annual product.

SNAKE EMBEDDED IN A TREE.—Mr. Richly, living on Bull Skin, cut down a mulberry tree and slit it, and in the heart of it found a black snake. The weed was sound where the snake was lying, not room enough for it to turn round. From the growth of the timber it is supposed that it had been there for some fifteen years. The snake was six feet in length, blind, and had no use of itself except its head.—*Batavia (O.) Sun.*

DEATH OF LIEUT. MAGRUDER.—Information has been received of the sudden death of Lieut. Magruder, of Washington, while on his way to Great Salt Lake with the Utah army. His death was caused by another man, a quarrel having arisen between them, which resulted in the shooting of Lieut. M. His parents reside in that city.—*States.*

A STATUE OF EDWARD EVERETT.—The Boston Courier recommends that when Mount Vernon shall have come into the possession of the nation, a statue of bronze or marble, in some appropriate part of the domain, be erected of the orator by whose efforts it has been secured.

A BARREL OF LAGER FOR EACH MAN.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that there are one hundred thousand barrels, of thirty-one gallons each, of lager bier, manufactured in that city in a year. That is a barrel for every male adult in the city.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—The Canadian Parliament has passed a bill authorizing the Grand Trunk Railway to throw a bridge across the St. Clair River at Port Sarnia—the consent of Michigan, of course, to be first acquired.

CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman, direct from the State of North Carolina, says that the crops there promise a most abundant harvest. Corn and cotton are especially promising.

FILLIBUSTERISM.—A public barbecue was given near Montgomery, Alabama, recently, at which Nicaraguan speeches were made by Gen. William Walker and the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey.

A correspondent from Lewiston writes to the *Argus* as follows: "Quite a serious accident occurred in our village. About three o'clock, on Sunday morning, water was discovered running under the southern portion of the mill belonging to the Hill Manufacturing Company, and before the water in the main canal could be drawn off, the water had undermined the foundation of the office (a separate building), and about fifty feet of the mill, so that the front wall has settled, breaking many of the stone caps and sills of the windows; consequently all the mills are stopped to-day, and will remain so until a dam can be put across the canal, which will occupy some day's time. The damage to the mill will be quite large. It has been stated by some as much as \$25,000."

A full account of the burial of Dr. Mitchell, on the summit of Mount Mitchell, in North Carolina (the highest point of land in the United States east of the Rock Mountains), is given in the Raleigh Register. Dr. M. lost his life, it will be recollected, while engaged in measuring and surveying the mountain on which his remains now repose. The funeral was attended by the most distinguished men in the State, and the ceremonies were very impressive.

Do not allow a bird to be killed in your orchard this season. They compensate for your neglect of the tree. You do not know how much you owe them for the fruit you have.

Mr. Everett, in his Fourth of July speech at Boston, indulged in a bit of personal reminiscence: "As long as I was in public life, I was a member, as you know, Sir, of that old Whig Party to which you have referred—the national Whig Party; a political association, Sir, I am sure you will grant, of which no one need be ashamed. The prostration of my health compelled me, four years ago, to resign the honorable post which I then filled in the public service. Since that period, new parties have been organized, old ones have either retired for a while, at least, from the field, or have been forced in some degree on new issues; and if I felt the slightest inclination, (which I do not,) with the partial restoration of my health, to return to public life, I should be deterred from it by the fact that, between the extremes of opinion which distract and threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle path to practical usefulness which a friend of moderate counsels is permitted to pursue. *Statesmanship, as it was understood in my younger days*—that is, the study of the foreign relations of the country, its defenses, naval and military, its currency and finances, its internal improvements, its great industrial interests, and the relations of the Government to the Indian tribes, *has almost become an obsolete idea*, and our political life has assumed almost exclusively the form of sectional agitation. Into that dreary and profitless agitation I have no heart to enter."

A young man by the name of Rudolf Cotton was killed by lightning at the house of Widow McKay in Indiana, opposite Carrollton, Ky. The electric fluid struck a scythe in the hands of a person near by, and glancing along it entered the hat of Cotton, and passing through his body shivered a stone on which he was standing into a thousand fragments. Two daughters of Mrs. McKay were struck insensibly by the shock at the same time, and the earrings of one were melted from her ears. The girls are not expected to recover. Cotton and one of the girls were to have been married shortly.

Gov. Perry, of Florida, got into a controversy with a stage driver recently, and as the driver seemed to think himself a better man with his fists than the governor of the State, the latter, desirous of correcting the erroneous impression, pulled off his coat, and after a few minutes' sharp practice, whipped the driver to his heart's content.

William Laycock, of Bradford, undertook to walk ten miles and throw five tons weight over his head in the space of two hours. He accomplished this extraordinary feat in four minutes less than the time. In the first hour he walked six miles, and threw a half cwt. over his head one hundred and twenty times.

A paper is in circulation in this city having in view the reduction of the hours of female labor in establishments where women are employed from ten to nine hours daily. It states that their wages only average \$3 a week. It has already the signatures of the Mayor, and some of our largest employers of female labor.

The "Way of Life," the new "Revival Paper," so called, suspended publication on the 10th of July, with the 13th number. This suspension was made inevitable by the impossibility to raise funds enough to carry it on. One Herries, of the New York Tribune, was the principal editor.

A statement having been made that Washington Irving, and not John Howard Payne, was the author of "Home, Sweet Home," Mr. Irving has written a letter disclaiming the authorship, to the honor of which he thinks Mr. Payne is undoubtedly entitled.

It is calculated that a fluent speaker utters between 7,000 and 7,500 words in the course of an hour's uninterrupted speaking. Many orators of more than usually rapid utterance will reach 8,000 and even 9,000. But 120 words a minute, or 7,200 an hour, is a fair average.

A new spring has recently been discovered at Chittenango Springs, near the famous sulphur spring. The water from this new spring is apparently clear, but on issuing from the surface immediately turns black, and blackens whatever it comes in contact with.

The Massachusetts Medical Society offer a prize of \$100 for the best dissertation adjudged worthy of a prize on the following theme, viz.: "To what affections of the lungs does bronchitis give origin?" It is open to physicians of all countries.

A company has at last been formed for the purpose of carrying out the long-cherished project of a railway between Quebec and Halifax; and the Halifax papers speak positively of the prospect of an immediate completion of the work.

The Boston Post is informed that the whistle of the quail has not been heard this spring or summer in the vicinity of Boston.

"Old Bob," a negro drummer boy in the revolutionary war, died recently in Elbert County, Georgia, at the advanced age of 107 years.

The New Orleans Grand Jury did not find indictments against the Vigilantes, though charged by Judge Hunt to do so.

A Baltimore gentleman named Booth has set going a steam flour mill, the first in the country, at Paita, Peru.

A thousand bushels of strawberries are consumed daily in Cincinnati.

The Democracy of Vermont have nominated Henry Keys for Governor.

Pride in a beauty is like a flaw in a diamond. Let not your tongue cut your throat.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1856.

AMERICAN-PROTESTANT SYMPATHY WITH THE OPPRESSED.

OUR Fourth of July orators are in the habit of letting off displays of patriotic buncombe, in which such phrases, applied to our country, as "home of the oppressed" and "refuge of the persecuted" are launched forth in stentorian accents. They are gloriously eloquent on the sympathy of our people with the "suffering victims of tyranny," and draw striking contrasts between the liberality which characterizes us and the prejudices and narrow-mindedness of the countries of old Europe. Notwithstanding all these glowing outbursts of festal oratory, plain facts show to our shame that there is more real sympathy for the oppressed, in European countries, than in this land which takes to itself the title of land of the free.

It is easy to instance this.

We lately gave the substance of a decision rendered in the Royal Court of Stockholm by which five women of that city, belonging to the working class, the majority of them married and having children, were condemned to perpetual expatriation for having renounced the errors of Lutheranism—the religion of the State—and embraced the Catholic faith. During the five years previous to their expulsion from the land of their birth for having followed the dictates of their conscience, they were the uncompensated victims of unceasing persecution visited upon them with a view of compelling their return to the errors they had abjured. They were dragged from one tribunal to another, their avocations interfered with and interrupted, and their means of support thereby crippled and reduced. At length, seeing the hopelessness of the attempt to persecute these poor but noble women into a denial of the faith that was in them, the Swedish authorities determined to drive them from their native country and confiscate whatever property they possessed.

One would be tempted to think that such a case as this would elicit the sympathy of the free people and the self-styled "free" Press of the United States. It would be no more than natural to expect that such tyranny would be loudly and unanimously denounced

by American Journalists. What is the fact? The Protestant and the secular American press preserve the strictest mutism on the subject. The "free" Press of America is obliged to respect the prejudices of a certain portion of its readers—to bow before the Censor, Bigotry—and not one of its members has dared to give a statement of the facts much less to denounce the despotic intolerance of King Oscar's Protestant land.

The fact is that the persons persecuted were Catholics, and being such were—in the opinion of a certain class of readers of the "free" American Press—worthy of all persecution. According to their ideas of liberty, Sweden could do nothing more calculated to further the precise kind of liberty they admire, than to proscribe all those who do not believe exactly as they do. If in one of the cities of Europe an ignorant and ill-bred American Protestant be expelled from a holy edifice for a breach of decorum, the "free" Press is loud in denouncing such "outrages against the rights of conscience." It eagerly seizes on the most unfounded statements—on the idle inventions of lazy and unscrupulous newspaper correspondents, and out of these materials manufactures "outrages" on "unoffending" Protestants abroad for the greedy consumption of "liberal-minded" Protestants at home; but when defenceless women are driven forth from country and friends and sacred home for their religion, by a tyrannical government, the "free" Press of this Republican country has not a word to say against such barbarity.

Let us turn to the Press of Europe that the journalists of America look upon as slavish, gagged, &c. Throughout all Europe, the Press (with the exception of that of Protestant England) brands the expulsion of the Stockholm women as a disgrace to the century in which it has taken place. In Paris, all classes and creeds have united in denouncing the action of the Swedish government, and in the laudable work of providing employment for some of the sufferers whom they expected to arrive in that city. And even the Protestant clergymen of the French capital have published in the Protestant *Journal des Debats*, a protest against the shameful intolerance of their Swedish co-religionists, while the *Lien*, the organ of the so-called reformed churches, announces that a consistory at Toulouse has by a special resolution signified its adherence to that protest.

The comparison between the action of the Press of the Old Continent and that of the New, in this instance, is, as our readers will see, by no means to the advantage of the latter, and will be likely to increase the belief already but too prevalent in Europe, that our model republic is a model of intolerance and that our holiday professions of sympathy with the oppressed mean exactly the contrary of what they express.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT AND OUT OF IT.

THE British press and the British people, notwithstanding the apathetic reputation given to them by continental writers, would seem to be rather capable of facile elation. The self-styled Anglo-Saxon is, as the Indian insurrection shows us, still more intoxicated by a temporary success than his co-Europeans of Celtic or neo-Latin descent whom he looks upon as dangerously, if not hopelessly, enthusiastic.

The first bright flash of success which lit up the gloomy atmosphere of the East threw the whole British nation into ecstasy. The Fall of Delhi and the Relief of Lucknow elicited shouts of triumph and confident declarations that all the bones of the insurrection were hopelessly dislocated and that her India possessions were once more saved to England.

The Lords Temporal and Spiritual and the Commons of England in Parliament assembled immediately set about devising means for the better government of the territory whose salvation a sanguine people and a still more sanguine press believed effected. More than one bill was brought forward, and while the Indian question in the field seemed to

move with wonderful rapidity towards a solution, the same question in Parliament was beset with difficulties. A ministry fell and still bequeathed the unsettled India question to its successor.

The steamer which has just arrived brings us the intelligence that in Parliament the great question is at last disposed of; the India bill proceeding from the Indian resolutions has been passed and the Ministry has had a splendid triumph all along the line. The new system of government for England's Indian possessions has been decided upon and everything is now ready for governing India—as soon as India is fit to be governed.

But it seems that parliamentary progress is counterbalanced by military unsuccess. The question has reversed its aspects, and, contrary to its first phase, when difficulties have disappeared in the Imperial Parliament, they have arisen in the field. The exertions, sufferings and losses of the British force have effected no tangible good. The insurgents, now broken up into detached and wandering bodies, keep the English soldiers continually on the move. The latter follow their ubiquitous enemy from place to place only to find when they have reached one town that he has left it and departed in another direction to lure them further on. And in these wearying chases, that fierce Indian warrior, the Sun, strikes them by hundreds from the ranks to gasp their last on the burning sand. Thirty men fell from the ranks of a detachment of the 79th Highlanders while they were on their way to the relief of Shajehanpore. The 60th Rifles, a corps well used to Indian warfare, lost forty of their men by sun-stroke on their march to the same place.

And the Sepoy and the Sun are not the only enemies of the poor soldier. The English Commissariat has, as usual, taken care to be on the side of the enemy. The soldiers are badly cared for and badly clad. While each officer has a tent to himself, twelve unfortunate privates are huddled together in a narrow tent, and the heat and vitiated atmosphere therein are almost as fatal to them as the burning rays of the Sepoy's terrible ally. They have no change of clothing; the Rifles, of whom we just now spoke, are dressed in cloth of a dark green, almost black, color, which is in itself a living torture in such a climate as that of India. The Highlanders are obliged to wear the heavy, plumed bonnet, with which they are represented in engravings, and it is a perfect atrocity to make them wear such head-covering under an Indian sun. In most of the Highland regiments the men are without stockings, and their shoes are worn out, so that they are literally obliged to walk barefooted through the hot sand. In fine the actual position of affairs is that the British army has not, so far, advanced one step in the reconquering of India; most of the regiments are reduced—not by the valor of the enemy, it is true, but by the terrible climate—to less than half the number of men who stepped on board the transport-ships that left the English coast.

The impossibility of keeping up this system of warfare with European soldiers is now being recognized, and the people murmur against having their friends and brothers worn out by a continual hunt, under a deadly sun and through scorching sands, after an enemy who vanishes at their approach, to bring them on from post to post until worn by fatigue and heat and want of proper apparel they lie down to die and the Sepoy is avenged without striking a blow. The only resource that can be found—and the Press has already suggested it—is to seek temporary safety by clinging to the rock which they already split upon: a native Indian army. But from what portion of the natives will they organize the new native army? Their old enemies, the Sikhs, now their allies, are beginning to find out their own importance. They boldly say that they reconquered India, and with such ideas and their hostile traditions, England cannot confide her Indian Empire to their care. The re-organization of the remains of the old native force is, of course, out of the question.

But from whatsoever class they choose the new army, they are only recommencing the old story again. Another native army means another insurrection, and therefore we conclude that though the Indian question may be solved in India it is far from being settled, out of it.

THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.

EIGHTEEN hundred and fifty-eight is certainly a fatal year to monopolies. The East India Company has breathed its last and the Hudson's Bay Company is also doomed ere long to give up the ghost. As far as the new gold diggings are concerned it will have ceased to exist when another year shall have passed over it. In the meantime a bill has been brought into the British Parliament for the temporary government of the young Province of New Caledonia. By this measure the Crown receives the power of legislating by orders in Council, for the colony, during a period of five years. From the great influx of gold-seekers into New Caledonia, it is expected that when that space of time shall have elapsed, the colony will have inhabitants enough to allow of its internal affairs being transacted by a local legislature. The Crown has further the power, if it should deem it expedient, of uniting the colony of New Caledonia and that of Vancouver's Island, which is at present a separate settlement and enjoys the privilege of internal legislation. By the statements of the Secretary for the colonies, Sir E. L. Bulwer, in his speech in Parliament—statements based on despatches from the Governor of Vancouver's Island, it is to be feared that the richness of the New Caledonian gold region is highly problematical, and we believe that in any case the yield will be insignificant when compared with that of California in the good time past. San Francisco need not be in a flurry, her rival is not yet found—and should it be discovered, we doubt that it will be on Vancouver's Island or at the mouth of Frazer River.

The government instructions to Governor Douglas state that a force is to be despatched to aid him in preserving law and order, and he is especially warned that it is not the policy of England to exclude Americans or other foreigners from the gold fields. He is "distinctly instructed" to offer no obstacle whatever to their resort thither for the purpose of digging, as long as they submit, in common with British subjects, to the recognition of the Queen's authority, and conform to such rules of police as his Governorship may think proper to establish.

We have already referred to the excitement caused in California by the gold discoveries. Our neighbors in Canada base brilliant visions of the future on them; they see in them a promise of a coming Pacific railroad through their territory, and an immense trade driven on it through British America. And the excitement has come still nearer home. The Philadelphia newspapers announce that bands of young men are being organized in that city for the purpose of trying their fortune in New Caledonia. New York, and the other large cities will also give their contingents of adventurers. But in view of the yet problematic nature of the Frazer River riches one and all would do well to look before they leap.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM versus IRISH BEEF.—We would be at a loss to account for the presence of a certain Know-Nothing editor in an assemblage of gentlemen gathered together for the purpose of wishing success to an Irish enterprise, did we not know that worthy journalist's amiable and sufficiently comprehensible weakness for bovine food. However much the gentleman may detest the Irish, he does not appear to dislike their proverbial hospitality. Irish beef, Irish whiskey-punch and champagne, bought with Irish money, are, perhaps, not in the list of his Irish antipathies. He may, however, have acted on the principle that the portion of the good things which he consumed—(not a small portion we dare say)—was so much taken from the enemy.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CUBA.

THAT imaginative class of journalists who, by diurnal missives from the seat of government, enlighten us with regard to the probable and improbable projects of the Administration, have fortunately discovered a substitute for Cuba which has so long made the teeth water of those expansive patriots who are continually employed in devising means for enlarging the "area of freedom." The substitute *in posse* for the long-coveted isle is the Dominican Republic. This, it is true, is only part of an island, but then half a loaf is better than no bread, and the Island of Saint Domingo, among the West Indian Isles, is only second in size to the famed Gem of the Antilles.

The territory of the Dominican Republic, according to the treaty of limits concluded between France and Spain in 1777, comprises nearly three-fourths of the ancient Hispaniola and covers a space of about 22,000 square miles. Its soil is exceedingly rich and suited for all the productions of tropical countries. In the southern provinces, the mahogany tree grows spontaneously and luxuriously, and its wood is superior to that produced by any other country in the world. Satin-wood, brazil-wood and lignum vite also abound there. In the Cibao, situated in the north, tobacco of an excellent quality is produced and the yearly crop averages from fifty to eighty thousand seroons—a seroon being about one hundred weight. The island is rich in mineral products of the most varied description. Gold and silver, iron said to rival that of Sweden, copper, quicksilver, platina, tin, marble, jasper, opal, &c., are said to be in large quantities, but want of capital has necessitated the abandonment of all the mines. Notwithstanding the reputation of indolence given to the Dominicans, the exports and imports from and to the port of Saint Domingo have steadily increased since 1849, five years after that people had declared their independence of the Haytians. In that year the value of the imports was \$565,000, and three years later it had increased to \$1,206,000. The exports in 1849 amounted to only \$636,000, but already in 1852 they reached \$1,604,000.

As far as internal riches are concerned it would not be a bad substitute for the island of our hearts as these statistics will have shown. But its position also gives it invaluable advantages. And we have no doubt that its proximity to Cuba has had as great a part as its natural fertility and mineral wealth in drawing towards it the eyes of correspondents and politicians in Washington. It is true that the Dominican Republic occupies the eastern portion of the Island of Hayti and that the empire of Souloque lies between it and Cuba. But a force of enlargers of the area of freedom, composed of California and other miners, liberators of Walkerian and Lockridgian calibre, would soon upturn the dusky empire of the first Faustin. It would probably become the rendezvous for the slavers of all nations who bear with impunity at their mast-head the flag of this Republic.

Our readers are no doubt aware of the struggle in which Gen. Santana, named "Libertador de la Patria" for his victory over Solouque's forces at Las Carreras, in 1849, and Buenaventura Baez who had usurped the presidency, ended in the defeat and flight from the island of the latter. Baez is of negro blood, and during his presidency proposed sending a colored representative to Washington, which was objected to by several senators. Santana is a white man, intends sending a representative of his own hue to represent his republic in Washington, and is said to be most favorably disposed towards the United States. We are told that he is about to accord special privileges and advantages to Americans to induce them to sustain him in establishing a government, to throw their energy and capital into the island, and assign to the colored inhabitants of the Dominican Republic the social and political position, for which, say the scribes of Washington, "nature intended them." This is sufficiently suggestive of the manner

in which the "area of freedom" is to be extended.

The religion of the Dominican Republic is the Catholic and its Archbishop bears the title of Primate of the Indies. The people are strongly attached to their religion though they tolerate all other creeds. The Foreign Mission and Tract Societies would, no doubt, be also delighted to aid in enlarging the area of freedom, by endeavoring to force upon the people that system of belief which is so conducive to religious liberty in a portion of the Scandinavian peninsula.

We doubt, however, that the projects of the correspondents, or others behind them, on San Domingo, are destined to attain a greater degree of consistency than that given to them by types and printing ink. Many of the obstacles which are in the way of the acquisition of Cuba are also to be found in the path of Dominican absorption. Spain still holds to her claims on her former possession. France and England have declared that in the event of another invasion of San Domingo by Souloque, they would immediately blockade the port of his dark and imperial majesty, and it is more than probable that they would not stand inactive by and see an alliance effected between Santana and certain parties in this country for the oppression of a portion of the people of San Domingo, whatever may be their color. France may also put forward claims to a portion of the island as her former colony, which she would, no doubt, quickly do in the event of any effort on our part to absorb it.

However, San Domingo will do just as well as Cuba to write and make stump speeches about. It will sound well in a buncomb phrase winding up with "manifest destiny," and of course—"the area of freedom."

OUT OF PLACE.

A Boston cotemporary lately published a communication, the appearance of which, in the editorial columns of a paper purporting to be Catholic, is inexplicable, under any other supposition than that neither publisher nor editor ever read, until it was in print, this—we really do not know what to call it—it is not an article, it is not an epistle—well, this nameless congeries of blasphemy, abuse, nonsense and foul epithets. The Catholic Press is billingsgated by the maker of this salmagundi, for having "dared" to speak in terms of too gentle censure of a heap of absurdities published in book form, and written by that person, who in the immensity of his vanity, denies the right of the Press to review "him." In the fury of his lacerated self-esteem, he spits forth abuse at writers whose reputation he may well envy. He is unsparing of epithets, strikes right and left for fear of missing, but, like Priam at Greeks, still strikes wide. He puts all sorts of plasters on his wounded pride, by attributing all sorts of motives to the publishers of those papers who have honored his "book" by noticing it. First, they are inspired by commercial rivalry with the gentleman who was unlucky enough to purchase and publish it, (we hope he did not give much for it). Then, they are hostile to him because he is the friend of "another man" who is not his friend. Then, again, certain Irishmen and Catholics who swindled him (of what?) detest him for the lamb-like gentleness with which he allowed himself to be fleeced without even uttering the slightest bleat by way of protest. Still, again, they attack him, because they are American Catholics, because they are puritans, because they are pietists, because they are writers, because they are learned reviewers, because they are Saxons, because, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*, and further if it were possible. He "does not answer their scientific objections because they are too ignorant of a science—which is only in its infancy!" The science being only in an infantile state it would be well to know how much the learned gentleman himself knows about it, and whether he has the exclusive privilege of peeping into the cradle? The dispassionate, scientific writer denies all the charges made against his book and

even those which were never made. He is not hostile to the real English who "never injured him or his," (this is an interesting admission from the only, real, original Simon Pure Celt;) in short he is, and is not, anything and everything at the same time. Scurrilous, however, he generally is, but the Catholic Press and those who have the honor to write for it, can afford to pass over his scurrility in silence; it has not even the merit of originality, most of it having been disinterred from the capharnaum where lie mouldering the back-numbers of extra-metropolitan journals.

As to the question of trade rivalry, if the gentleman's overweening vanity allowed him to take an interest in any books except his own, he would have seen that the issues of his publisher for a considerable time past have been the object of high laudation on the part of the Catholic Press. If the unreviewable book had come up to their standard of excellence—or even a little below it—it would have received that recommendation which—we are doubly assured by his last outburst—no emanation of this gentleman's pen will ever be entitled to from the Catholic, or from any other Press.

We cannot finally dispatch the production without noticing one feature of it. It contains a phrase, which, in its disgusting blasphemy, has never been approached by the most shameless raver at a Rutland Convention—not even in the posthumous blasphemy of the Free-Love suicide of Berlin Heights. It is a further proof, if any were now wanting, that the book which has been the subject of censure by the Catholic press is yet below what its writer can produce in the way of blasphemy and uncleanness.

BRANDED BY ITS OWN.—The reputation of the *Express* for a proneness to "misstatements" is as well established among its Dark Lantern confreres as among the enlightened Press of the Union. Even in its transactions with its sister witches it cannot help indulging in its old tricks. The estimation in which it is held by the other organs of the shred of a party in whose service it is so unscrupulously active, must be highly flattering to it. In a late number of the *Statesman* we find the following remarks of the Nisus of Albany on the Euryalus of New York:

The same writer in the *Express* who had originated the brutal articles of Friday, attempted to explain or excuse them on Saturday morning by a direct and palpable untruth, which friendship for the *Express* deterred us at the time from exposing, but which we now think proper to bring to public notice. . . . The palpable falsehood that they were written and in type before the *Statesman* appeared is worthy the source from which it emanates.

The *et tu*, Brute expression of countenance which the *Express* man put on on reading the above, must have been a study for a (Know-Nothing) painter.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The public fears with regard to the success of the cable-laying enterprise have been justified by the result. The wire broke just below the stern of the *Agamemnon* after that vessel had paid off one hundred and forty six miles of it. Another attempt, however, was resolutely upon when the *Agamemnon* arrived at Queenstown, and the fleet was again to have started to make the final essay on the 17th. The general faith on both sides of the Atlantic in the success of this forlorn hope is not very strong, and it is believed on all hands that important modifications in the mode of paying out the cable as well as in carrying it, are absolutely necessary to a fortunate result.

A LOYAL ADVERSARY.—Anything the *Express* would do would not surprise us. We are accustomed to its method of argument, and are therefore not surprised to see that it has had recourse to the pitiful expedient of suppressing a portion of a letter published in reply to some of its sophistical rhapsodies. There may be something gained in an honorable combat with an honorable adversary, but honor, skill and generosity are alike thrown away in a contest with the mock Zouave who is cowardly enough to shelter his worthless breast beneath a corselet of steel.

It will be seen by reference to our sixteenth page, that the Messrs. Sadliers announce the early publication of two new Arithmetics: *The American Primary Arithmetic*, and the *American Practical Arithmetic*, with new analytical methods for the solution of arithmetical problems. Both these works are by Dr. Burke, designed for the use of pupils of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and are got out under their immediate supervision.

The *Practical Arithmetic* will be one of the best ever published in this country. Great care has been taken to have it perfect in every particular. Over fourteen hundred problems are given, and the Analytical methods are entirely new. We have no doubt that these Arithmetics will become standard works. They are the first of the kind published by a Catholic House in this country, and, we understand, that large orders have already been received from Schools and Colleges in various parts of the United States and Canada. Educational establishments will do well to send in their orders early in order that the Publishers may be prepared to supply them without delay.

We call special attention to the advertisement of the "Jersey Little Falls Freestone Company" in this week's *TABLET*. This stone is of excellent quality. Trinity Church, Trinity Monument, Taylor's Saloon, and many of our most noted public buildings are built of this stone. The Company have on hand a large assortment. Builders, contractors, &c., would do well to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. Office, No 2 Hanover Building, New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mr. Daniel Finn is appointed our Special Agent for the State of Michigan to canvass and collect for the *TABLET*. He has also a good assortment of Books or sale.

Mr. Leonard is authorized to collect and canvass for the *TABLET* in Carmansville, Manhattanville, &c.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the *TABLET*.

The New York *TABLET* and *Metropolitan Magazine* only Four Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The New York *TABLET* and *Brownson's Review* only Five Dollars per year, payable in advance.

TRAVELLING AGENTS FOR THE N. Y. TABLET.

Ohio & Indiana.....Michael Falvey.
Ohio & Illinois.....John Graham.
Rhode Island & Conn...Charles O'Neill.
New York.....D. O'Sullivan.

"THE CIRCLE OF JESUS."—It may seem surprising to some, though it does not to us, that the Albany *Statesman*, New York *Express*, & *id omne genus*, should still insist in the truth of the cock-and-bull story (manufactured at the office of the "Little Villain" in the city of New York), relative to the "Circle of Jesus," when the editors know there is not the least semblance of a shadow of plausibility connected with this bug-bear.

We say that it does not surprise us that these editors still roll this vile scandal as a sweet morsel under their tongue. The Know-Nothing faction came into being with a lie on its venomous lips, and now we see the ruling passion strong in death, as, amid its expiring groans of final dissolution, it continues to hiss out a lie.—*Saratoga Republican*.

OBITUARY.

Died, at St. Thomas' Church, Cincinnati, of which he was Pastor, the Rev. WILLIAM BARRETT. His disease was congestive fever, which after causing him much suffering for some weeks, terminated in his death at eight o'clock on Sunday morning last.

Father Barrett was born May 9th, 1829, at Castle Martyr, County of Cork, Ireland, and was a little over twenty-nine years of age at the time of his decease. He received his ecclesiastical education at Barrens, Perry County, Missouri, and at the St. Mary's Ecclesiastical Seminary, in this city. He had officiated five years in the Church of St. Thomas, and was a young man of great promise. He was greatly beloved for his thorough generosity of character and his warmth of heart, and the throng of weeping people who filled the Church and streets on the morning of his obsequies showed how greatly esteemed he was by them.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph*, 18th inst.

It is with sincere regret we learn, just as we go to press, the death of CHARLES DONLEVY, Esq., the proprietor of the Toronto *Mirror*, and for nearly a quarter of a century an industrious, respected, and widely-known citizen of Toronto. The *Mirror* was originally established in 1837, and Mr. Donlevy was, from the start, one of its founders, and for a number of years past its sole proprietor. The name of Charles Donlevy is familiar to every Catholic in Canada. It has been identified with their cause, and that of Reform through a series of years, and many a heartfelt aspiration for his eternal repose will follow the announcement of his sudden demise. The above melancholy event took place at his residence, Richmond street, on Thursday, 22d inst., about noon, whilst conversing with his wife. We learn that epilepsy—to which Mr. Donlevy has been subject for many years back—was the cause of his death. Deceased was in his 45th year.—*Canadian Freeman*.

All papers and letters for the Rev. A. McGeough should be directed thus: Rev. A. McGeough, Catholic Pastor, St. Patrick's Church, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED.—A Catholic Gentleman to take charge of a Day School and play on the Organ. Address Rev. James Carney, Mt. Savage, Md.

Literature.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., 13 Winter street. August, 1858.

The present number of the Boston monthly contains some interesting articles. The opening paper is a good one. It is entitled "Daphnaides; or, the English Laurel from Chaucer to Tennyson," and is an enumeration of the poets who since the time of

"That renowned Poet Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled," have either suppositively, officially or semi-officially, worn the leaf. The *Salons de Paris* will be found interesting. The "Romance of a Glove" is a good story, well told, and has a good moral. A very suggestive article on "Farming Life in New England," points out some of the reasons why agricultural pursuits are looked upon with such disfavor by the youth of the United States. It lectures New England farmers on their exclusive devotion to hard work and the total neglect of their intellectual and social faculties which leaves them in the end mere "farming implements." The slavish position of the mother in the New England farm-house is forcibly shown. The Dudley Observatory imbroglia furnishes the subject of a tragi-comic poem entitled the "Trustee's Lament." There are some good hits in it but on the whole it is only mediocre. The "Pocket Celebration of the Fourth" is a criticism on Rufus Choate's Fourth of July oration, and though the dissecting knife is unsparingly, it is not uncourteously, used. Our now old acquaintance the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" still holds his prominent position at the Boarding House board, and gives us some pleasant thoughts, but his present paper does not seem to us up to the standard of its predecessors. The poetical department presents but one *morceau* worthy of being specially indicated: "Bringing our sheaves with us."

THE KNICKERBOCKER; or, New York Monthly Magazine. Edited by LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK, and DR. JAMES O. NOYES. New York: JOHN A. GRAY.

This well-known Magazine has now entered on the fifty-second year of its publication, and its list of contributors for the volume, commenced in the July number, contains some of the most popular names in periodical literature. The opening article is on the "Freedom of the Seas," and is, as is evidenced by its title, on the late British outrages.

A NEW LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON. By G. R. CROOKS, D.D., late Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages, and A. I. SCHEM, A.M., Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages in the same Institution. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1858. For sale by SADDLER & Co., 164 William street, N. Y.

The Latin-German School-Lexicon of Professor Ingerslev, which has met with such success throughout Germany, has been adopted by the compilers of the work before us as their basis of operations. The most remarkable and useful features of the German lexicographer's work have been carefully preserved, while praiseworthy endeavors have been employed to supply any deficiency in it, to develop its meritorious characteristics, and to add much material which is not to be found in the original. The rich mine of lexical literature has been thoroughly explored for the purpose of enriching the Latin-English School-Lexicon, and the best authorities consulted with a view to making it a reliable counsellor to the youthful student.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. P. O'Shea, advance sheets of *CHRISTIAN CONSIDERATIONS; or, Devout Meditations for Every Day in the Year*. We will refer to this work in our next issue.

EVANGELINE.

The song which we publish on our music page in the present number owes its subject to Longfellow's poem, "Evangeline." That our readers may the better appreciate the beautiful and thrilling melody which we present to them this week we give below an extract from the American Poet's delightful poem which describes the scene that has suggested the song. It will also tend towards that object to acquaint them with the historical events which led to the separation of Gabriel and Evangeline, and of so many others separated at the same time by an inhuman decree of a cruel government. The peninsula of Acadia (now Nova Scotia) was first settled by the French, under De Monts and the Jesuit Fathers, who may be well called the great pioneers of the American Continent. They were expelled by the English Governor and the Virginia colonists on the specious pretext that the peninsula having been

discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, rightfully belonged to England. In 1654, Cromwell sent out an army to take possession of the country, which was held by the English until 1667, when it was ceded to France by the treaty of Breda. The English, however, periodically attacked the French colonists, ravished their settlements and annoyed and harassed them as much as possible until 1713, when after having been three times taken from and three times restored to France by treaty, Acadia was finally ceded to the English. The inhabitants generally remained in the country, and took the oath of fidelity to the English monarch, but refused to take the oath of allegiance. They were exempted from bearing arms against their countrymen, and were thence known in the colonies as the neutral French. They were, however, subsequently persecuted for the offences of their countrymen and the Indians who were allied with them. They still refused to take the oath of allegiance, or to fight the French, and the Governor and his Council conceived the heartless project of removing this whole people, 18,000 souls, and dispersing them through the British Provinces. Their property was taken from them, their houses and crops burned before their eyes, and they were shipped indiscriminately, fathers separated from their children, husbands from their wives, lovers from their beloved, and in the last category were Gabriel and Evangeline, whose touching story Longfellow has embalmed in his beautiful poem. The lives of Evangeline and her lover, after their separation, were spent in a long and weary search after each other. Evangeline became a Sister of Mercy, and in the practice of her angelic mission, was attending the sick in a public hospital, when she heard her name faintly whispered by a well remembered voice. The speaker was her long-sought and beloved Gabriel.

"On a sabbath morn, through the streets,
deserted and silent,
Wending her quiet way, she entered the
door of the house.

Then as she mounted the stairs to the
corridors, cooled by the east wind
Distant and soft on her ear fell the chimes
from the belfry of Christ Church,
Soft as descending wings fell the calm
of the hour on her spirit:
Something within her said—"At length
thy trials are ended."
Many a languid head, upraised as
Evangeline entered—
Suddenly as if arrested by fear or a
feeling of wonder

There escaped from her lips a cry of
such terrible anguish,
That the dying heard it, and started up
from their pillows.

On the pallet before her was stretched the
form of an old man

Long, and thin, and grey were the locks
that shaded his temples;

But as he lay in the morning light,
his face for a moment

Seemed to assume once more the forms
of its earlier manhood;

Motionless, senseless, dying, he lay; and
his spirit exhausted

Seemed to be sinking down through
infinite depths in the darkness.

Then through those realms of shade, in
multiplied reverberations,
Heard he that cry of pain, and through
the hush that succeeded

Whispered a gentle voice, in accents tender
and saint-like,

'Gabriel! O my beloved!' and died away
into silence.

Then he beheld, in a dream, once more,
the home of his childhood.

As in the days of her youth, Evangeline
rose in his vision.

Tears came into his eyes; and as slowly
he lifted his eyelids

Vanished the vision away, but Evangeline
knelt by his bedside.

Vainly he strove to whisper her name, for
the accents unuttered

Died on his lips, and their motion revealed
what his tongue would have spoken.

Vainly he strove to rise, and Evangeline
kneeling beside him

Kiss'd his dying lips, and laid his head
on her bosom.

Meekly she bowed her own, and murmured:
'Father, I thank thee!'

Still stands the forest primeval, but far
away from its shadow,

Side by side in their nameless graves,
the lovers are sleeping.

EVANGELINE, page, 221.

[For the TABLET.]

THE BANSHEE LEGEND OF INCHQUIN LAKE.

There are few lakes in Ireland with castles and woods on their borders, which have not some interesting legend or other connected with them. This is the case with the beautiful sheet of water known by the above name, which is situated in about the centre of the glorious Catholic county of Clare. Indeed it would be strange if so romantic a locality did not inspire the imaginations of a poetic peasantry with visions strongly tinged with the

supernatural. It has islands in its middle, a noble historic castle on its beach, has woods and hills, and rocks and cliffs, and caves and valleys, and recesses and blessed wells all round it, and some of the finest mansions in the country in prominent places along its shore. So that the pertinence of a fairy fiction to this divine lake, however absurd it may be, is perfectly natural.

And indeed we think it quite correct to say, that there are more tales of enchantment to be found among the genuine Milesians who live in its vicinity than among the inhabitants of any other part of Ireland. Nor is this to be stared at, for large is the number of *Cahers*, the places in which the "good people" are supposed to have their magical palaces, of old ivy covered churches and castles, which may be distinctly seen from any eminence in the neighborhood of the lough. Within two miles of it is the fairy hill of *Caherisheen*, which has no less than nine *lisses*, to each of which is assigned a wonderful amount of supernatural importance. Many are the fine babes, several the brawny, stalwart men, and numerous the lovely girls, the strange owners of these mounds are said to have stolen away to themselves, leaving in their stead hags, *Carknachs* and *Sheeferies*; and many are the promising heifer calves, the teeming springers and the fleet young horses they are reputed to have carried off and diseased, when the plough or the spade touched a single bit of earth belonging to them. Many a time we had occasion to pass this place, both late and early, and we never liked it. When on foot we were sure to pass it with all our speed, our face turned the other way; and when on horseback, we always galloped it by like lightning, fearing all the while that the sound of the gallop would inevitably rouse up the fairy gentry, and all this through the ridiculous dread that we might be caught and be forced to serve *volens volens* in the enchanted dominions. There is the hill of *Cragmoher* equally near it, but in another direction, which has a larger number of fairy temples; in which the most delightful music was often heard; where the fairy troops were often seen under martial review; and where the horrid din of bloody war was frequently heard most fiercely raging. There is the *fort* of Newtown much nearer to it, and in the direction of the first named *lisses*, which, whoever tilled, was sure to lament; in which many dreamt there were large crocks of glittering gold guarded by three fierce cats; in which Tom Stephens, a poor rustic, but a man of the most brilliant fancy, often enjoyed the strange sight of thousands of fairies in plaid frocks and red caps, playing in splendid style the rattling game of hurly; about which several saw a black dog as large as an elephant; and in which a dear friend of ours, now a glorious Catholic Churchman, told us with the greatest solemnity, that he saw the devil himself grinning at him one Sunday he staid from Mass, a pleasing vision which made him for a long time afterwards carry a religious book at his left side. There is *Avnalarba* on the Roxton road a few miles to the southwest of it, which neither man nor woman was very willing to pass after dark, on account of the awful hobgoblins, pookos, and sprites which were then rumored to be howling and slashing each other in its vicinity. There is the Castle of Ballyportory within three miles of it, in splendid preservation, with the hangman's trap projecting at its summit, with its jail and priest's room, which everybody say are terribly haunted; with its banquetting hall in which gallant men and ladies bright are often seen and heard revelling as in ancient times; and in which several peasant antiquarians encountered a fierce looking woman in flowing hair and robes of awful black. There are the Castles of Rath and Dysart within three miles of it, on the tops of which resided some ravens of tremendous size and *unknown* age, which always screeched a dirge when any one was near death who would be interred in the neighboring churches. There is the Castle of Ballygriffin, a little farther off, and not less supernaturally remarkable. There is Molly Blood's Lough, a most romantic spot, within a quarter of a mile of it, over which that old lady, whoever she was, is said to preside on account of large crocks of gold which she deposited in some unknown corner of it. There are the old roofless churches of Bood and Kilnaboy very close to it, in which the bones of several Irish heroes repose, and in which lights, religious processions, and grand funerals were frequently beheld at the dead of night. There is the beautiful and venerable town of Corofin itself within

a pleasant mile of it, famous for the wit and hospitality of its inhabitants; for having the best dancers in the province, and for the best *potteen* punch in Ireland; in which all the wonders were told and are still told; in which every fifth house from Coniums lane to Richmond is either *curse*d or haunted; through which the *Coashta bour* with four headless horses to it was always heard to rattle when any one of note was going to die, and which Mrs. O'Hare and old Mick Murphy used to say they saw more than once thundering up the street as far as the market-house. And directly on the lake itself is the ancient castle of the O'Quins, from whom the lake has its name, and which is most closely connected with the legend we are going to tell. It is not, therefore, too much to say, that the Milesians in the neighborhood of Inchiquin, have, if not more than any other people in Ireland, at least, a great deal to render them highly imaginative and superstitious. Such they unquestionably are. But let us hear the legend:

It is that once in seven years a gentleman in hunting costume mounted on a white charger is seen pursuing through the waters of the lake a woman of the most lovely appearance, with her ringlets sweeping behind her, having two children clasped to her bosom with one arm, and cleaving the gentle waters with the other. This is thus accounted for. The flying beauty is a banshee, who, in times gone by, dwelt in some grotto along the romantic shore, no one could tell where. On sunny days she used to bathe in the lake, and when she came out, she generally staid for some time combing, and drying, and ornamenting her hair. Her supernatural character was owing to a cap she had, and which, of course, she always took off on those occasions, thereby divesting herself of all her enchanting power. In the Castle on the lake lived Lord O'Quin. He was a gentleman of wealth and pleasure, and generally took a morning stroll along the beach. He had heard of the banshee, and, according to common report, was desirous of encountering her ladyship, and, as luck would have it, he fell in on her performing her toilet in one of his rambles, and before she was aware of his presence, he had the enchanting cap in his pocket. She begged to have the head-dress back; but she was too beautiful to be treated by so gallant a gentleman as O'Quin with such condescension; and, accordingly, he avowed that if she would become his wife, she would have complete possession of his heart, and of everything else which a noble and wealthy lover may be supposed to surrender for the smiles of the lady of his affections. She was unable to resist the captivating proposition, and in due time, and in a befitting manner, he espoused her, and installed her the mistress of the Castle and estates of Inchiquin. O'Quin was one of the greatest sportsmen in Munster. His hunters, his racers, and his hounds, were inferior, neither in numbers nor in blood, to those found in the stables and kennels of any gentleman in the Province. Within half a mile of his Castle he had a race-course, which is still well known by the name of "Good." On this two or three weeks' racing used to be held every year, and the majority of the gentlemen that came to it were treated with apartments and stables at the Castle. One night during one of these race meetings, he entered very heavily into play with a noble neighbor of his, of the illustrious house of Bryan Boru. Sum after sum and stud after stud was staked and lost by him. At last he staked his estates. At this point of the play his wife made her appearance and interrupted the game, entreating O'Quin not to ruin his family, and abusing O'Brien for robbing her husband. But the Lord of the Castle was an honorable man. He ordered the enraged lady to withdraw, and played and lost. This rude dismissal was too much for the temper of the banshee: so to the closet of her husband she proceeded, broke it open, took out her cap, put it on, and taking her two sons with her, whom she had by O'Quin, she plunged with them into the lake. When O'Quin heard this he called for his favorite white horse and rode after the fugitive and his children, hoping to overtake them and bring them back. But to no avail. He is still on the chase, and he may be seen in it once in seven years. Such is the legend of the Lake of Inchiquin, and such is the way in which some account for the transfer of the O'Quin property into the princely family of the O'Briens; such the prominent characteristics of the country all round the lake, and such the peasantry to be found in its neighborhood. It is from this lake Lord Inchiquin, lately Sir Lucius O'Brien, and brother to the illustrious William Smith O'Brien, has his title.

J. M. S.

[For the NEW YORK TABLET.]

TWILIGHT.

The twilight shrouds the eastern sky,—
The mist cloud falls on hill and river,—
The red lights on the water lie,
And in soft beams of brightness quiver.
The parting day, in one rich cloud
Of fleecy gold, hangs o'er the city;
And o'er the calm wave echoes loud
The mariner's wild ringing ditty.
With murmurs deep,
Like troubled sleep,
The mighty tide is onward flowing;—
And, see, afar,
The Evening Star;—
Its lonely ray, in beauty, glowing.

The northern sky looks dim and grey,—
The mountain tops are clothed in shadow,—
The night breeze wanders forth, in play;
And, rippling, breathes across the meadow.
The scented buds their leaflets close;
The dew-drops gleam on tree and flower;—
And nature, with new beauty, glows
Beneath the witching twilight hour.
While, o'er my soul,
Bright fancies roll,
That drive away the gloom of sorrow,
And bid me still,
In good or ill,
Hope for a better, happier morrow.

I love to see the noon of day,
In sunny beams of splendor beaming;
I love to see the wavelets play,
Beneath the silvery moonlight streaming:—
But sweeter far than sun or moon,—
The glories of the purple even',
When night's dark mantle spreads, too soon,
Across the bright expanse of heaven.

Thus Beauty's bloom
Ends in the tomb;
By breath of Time, its glories shaded;—
Thus pleasure's flower,
Blooms for an hour;
Then—like the twilight eve—'tis faded

McD.

QUEBEC, 15th July, 1858.

THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

The tenth grand annual exhibition of, and distribution of premiums to, the pupils of the various schools, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, took place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., before an immense and highly respectable audience. The Very Rev. William Starrs, V.G., distributed the premiums. Dodworth's Band was in attendance and performed several pieces of music, in their usually excellent style. The schools represented were St. Vincent's Academy, St. Patrick's, St. James', St. Mary's, St. Francis', St. Joseph's, and Transfiguration Schools. Between the distribution to each school the pupils belonging to it sung some favorite songs. The Transfiguration scholars sang with great effect "Green are thy Hills," a song well known to the readers of the TABLET, as the first piece of music published in its pages. All the boys to the number of five hundred sang "Unfurl the Glorious Banner." The boys were drawn up before the audience, two of their number bearing a Star Spangled Banner unfurled. When the music commenced, the flag was unfurled and waved over their heads; the effect on the spectators was immense, and they cheered enthusiastically.

The distribution of premiums being concluded, Master E. A. English pronounced an Oration, "The Peril of England," which was much applauded, Master O. J. Cashin, delivered a Poem, "The American Flag," and D. J. Shehan recited "Cowper's Apostrophe to England Reversed." The Oration, "Charges Against Roman Catholics," was well delivered by P. J. Dunne. Between the delivery of each piece the band played some very excellent selections.

The great feature of the evening's entertainment, however, was the performance of "Sebastian; or, the Roman Martyr," a sacred drama in four acts and sixteen scenes, founded on Cardinal Wiseman's celebrated book "Fabiola."

The young performers showed considerable tact and skill in the rendering of their various roles, and acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the audience, who testified their approbation by renewed rounds of applause. Master Flinn's rendition of the character of "Sebastian" deserves especial mention, and Masters Trumble, O'Hara, and Shehan, gave excellent delineations of the personages they were chosen to represent. In fact all the youthful amateurs acted well their parts, and testified to the good training they received under the fostering care of the Christian Brothers.

In connection with this matter, it is with

pleasure we announce to the Catholics of New York, that the Brothers have purchased and fitted out a new and commodious house in addition to their present building. St. Vincent's Academy will in future occupy Nos. 44 and 46 Second street. The new house will be entirely devoted to educational purposes. This will enable them to receive a much larger number of pupils than formerly, and will afford accommodations to those Catholics who have heretofore made application for their children, unavoidably excluded from want of room. The classes will open the first Monday in September.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

BROOKLYN, July 20, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

DEAR SIR:—Knowing the great influence that your widely-spread paper has upon the Catholic portion of the reading public, I have taken the liberty of sending you a short report of the general meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, held last night in the School of the Christian Brothers, Jay street. There were present about two hundred and fifty of the members attached to the different conferences in this diocese. The meeting was opened with the usual prayers by the President, Mr. Smith, after which he read the principal objects of the Society from the rule book, and addressed the members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved. The members admitted to the Society by the different Conferences were then presented to the Society by the Secretary; they were then addressed by the President, and exhorted to persevere in the good work which they had commenced, and to follow the example set them by the Founder of the Society. During the last quarter they have relieved a great many destitute families.

It is very gratifying to see so many Conferences being established here and the lively interest they take in all the works of charity which pertain to the Society. Prominent amongst them is the taking care of the children of the poor, they seeing that they attend Church and Sunday School. There is a regular attendance of from two to seven hundred children at Sunday School in each of the parishes, the members also visit the poor in their dwellings and give them relief in the way of food and house-rent, firing, clothing, books, &c. For some they procure employment, others they provide with articles for peddling, &c.—so that they may be no longer a burthen on the Society.

I would here remark that cast-off clothes, donations in money or groceries, would be thankfully received by any of the Conferences and distributed by them to the most deserving of the poor. Since last meeting the Conference attached to St. Mary's, Star of the Sea, and St. Peter and St. Paul's of Williamsburgh, applied to the Council of Direction for aggregation.

The Rev. Father Cassidy addressed the Brotherhood and exhorted them to perseverance and unity of action.

The Presidents of the Conferences had been invited to make any remarks they saw fit on the workings of their Conferences or for the benefit of the Society at large. The Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin addressed the Brotherhood, commending the objects of the Society, recommending to each of the members charity and zeal for the salvation of souls. After paying a tribute to St. Vincent de Paul and remarking the great blessing that was derived by the poor from the establishment of this Society, as also the great help it was found to be to the Pastor wherever it was in working order, he hoped they would persevere, and increase in charity to each other and to the poor. By so doing they would be laying up for themselves a crown of glory in heaven, where they would all be united, he hoped, in praising God for all eternity. The Rev. Father Walsh next addressed the members. He wished to impress upon their minds the necessity of attending to the children of the poor in the different parishes; he would recommend that each of the visitors keep a book in which he would register the names, ages, residences of the children, the names of their parents, what school they attend, if they have been confirmed, have received their first Communion, &c. It would be a kind of directory for the Pastor and for the Society. By it the Pastor would be facilitated in his visits to the poor and their children who do not attend their duties. At the conclusion of the address the Prayers were said and a collection taken up, when all dispersed highly edified.

ONE OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, EDEN HALL, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 15, 1858.

Among the many rich treats which the present season affords to those interested in the welfare and improvement of the rising generation, none have been more calculated to awaken feelings of lively gratitude towards the Giver of all good, than that presented in the Annual Commencement of Eden Hall.

The day was remarkably fine, and a large concourse of parents and friends were assembled to witness the success of the pupils. The Right Rev. Coadjutor of the Diocese, attended by the Very Rev. Vicar General and several of the clergy, presided. The exercises were numerous, but so agreeably diversified as to preclude all possibility of ennui. It would be impossible to dwell minutely on each of them in particular. Suffice it to say, that the performances on the piano were greatly admired by the most competent judges, and the ease, precision, and perfect time with which three of the young ladies executed a difficult piece without notes to guide them, elicited much applause. A very spirited dialogue in French gave general satisfaction, and there were not a few who expressed their pleased surprise on hearing a Spanish allocution spoken by two of the pupils. We have understood from one who has a right to know, that their pronunciation of this noble tongue was excellent. We have already mentioned the musical performances, yet we must claim a moment's indulgence whilst we record, to the credit of the Institution, the brilliant success of the young lady who touched the harp. It must have been highly gratifying to her teacher, who, we understand, is a member of the Community of the Sacred Heart and a native of our city—Philadelphia.

After the conclusion of the exercises, the Right Rev. Bishop distributed the premiums, crowning each of the successful candidates with a beautiful wreath, emblematic, as he was afterwards pleased to say, of those brighter crowns which, we trust, are reserved for them hereafter. The whole of the Right Rev. Bishop's address was well calculated to convey to the minds of his auditors the impression of his lively esteem for the Institution, and his deep interest in its success. He congratulated the young ladies on their great improvement during the preceding year, and dwelt at some length upon the advantages of a moral, religious and scientific education.

The Very Rev. Vicar General also addressed a few remarks to the audience. He congratulated the young ladies upon their success; the Ladies of the Community upon the gratification which the evident improvement of their pupils must have caused them; and the parents, upon the blessing granted them by a kind Providence, in placing within their reach the means of educating their children, not only for this world, but also for the next. The Very Rev. Vicar General having resumed his seat, the Rt. Rev. Bishop gave the signal for retiring, whereupon the company dispersed, delighted with the scene they had witnessed, and fully convinced of the capability of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart to form their pupils to all that is modest and graceful, elevated and refined in the female sex. Could parents generally be made to understand the advantages to be derived from entrusting the education of their children to the accomplished and gifted Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the Institution would soon be filled to overflowing, and we hope in September next, when they re-open, to see it thus filled.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY.

ST. ROSE'S CONVENT, Springfield, Ill., July 10th, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

A brief communication relative to the proceedings of one of our Female Academies out West will not, I think, be an unwelcome visitor to the pages of your truly Catholic journal. Being in the vicinity of Springfield, last Tuesday, I gladly embraced the opportunity of attending the Exhibition, held at St. Catherine's Female Academy on the above day.

At the appointed time, nine o'clock, the doors of the splendid edifice were thrown open, and the anxious audience was admitted into the spacious hall prepared for its reception.

Fronting the audience, in the extremity of the hall, stood the orchestra, tastefully decorated. The scholars occupied a position on either side of the orchestra. The good Sisters, robed in their snow white habits, were seated

near the young ladies. I noticed among the spectators the Rev. Dominican Fathers from the neighboring Convent of St. Rose. The Secular Order was also represented. The order of exercises commenced with the distribution of premiums. From a stage erected in a suitable position, and appropriately laid out, the premiums were distributed by the Rev. Father Clarkson, Superior of St. Rose—a priest long and favorably known to your Washington readers.

The exercises that succeeded consisted of select pieces of music performed on the harp, piano and guitar, with ably and beautifully written compositions read in a clear and distinct voice by four or five of the young ladies. The excellence of a Catholic education over all others was clearly perceptible in the true sublimity of thought, fervid piety and purity of expression that pervaded those compositions throughout.

The music, instrumental and vocal, equalled, if they did not excel, any that I have heard in other institutions on similar occasions. I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise of the skill and taste those young ladies displayed in executing the well selected pieces on their respective instruments. The execution of the *Morceaux* piano was admirable. In their hands "the light guitar" received ample justice. But the inspired and pathetic strains of the harp elicited universal admiration.

It would intrude too much on your valuable space if I were to enter into the details of the interesting exercises performed at this truly eminent Institution last Tuesday. This year St. Catherine's sends forth one graduate to adorn society by her accomplishments, to edify it by her piety, and to shed renewed lustre on her beloved "Alma Mater." Next year St. Catherine's will have four or five graduates.

I need not speak here words of praise in favor of St. Catherine's Academy. Established for nearly half a century, its increasing popularity and growing prosperity every succeeding year, evidently have shown the confidence centered in the good Sisters of St. Dominic by the public. Numbers of Protestant parents prefer to confide their children to the care of those saintly and highly accomplished ladies, to sending them to institutions of their own persuasion. As a proof of this I may add that out of the one hundred and sixteen or seventeen scholars in the Academy this year, not less than twenty were children of Protestant parents. That narrow minded and perverse bigotry which deterred our separated fellow-citizens from having their children educated at Catholic Institutions, is, happily, giving to the more just and reasonable principle of providing for them the best moral and intellectual culture, in proportion as they see through the calumnious, skin-deep libels urged against Catholicity, and discover the prejudiced sources from which they emanate.

Among the vast concourse of people, who assembled to witness the Exhibition at St. Catherine's, you might with ease, or at least without straining your eyes, count numbers of respectable members of different denominations. Can you suppose that the white habits of the good Dominican Nuns terrified these gentle folks? No, Sir, but the color of their costume was to them a type of the purity of their lives and angelic virtues, and a sure and significant guarantee of the moral training their children would receive under such pious instructresses.

It is time to bring my communication to a close. It has already trespassed beyond the proposed limits. Before concluding I may remark that the religious community of St. Catherine's consists of about forty-five Sisters. They possess a splendid farm of four or five hundred acres of excellent land highly improved and in a fine state of cultivation. The buildings occupy a beautiful and picturesque site. The main building, or the Academy, was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Kelly, brother to the well-known architect of the same name, residing in Brooklyn. The beautiful Gothic Church of the Sisters was also erected according to the plan and under the eye of the same eminent and skilful artist. In a word, everything connected with this splendid Institution conspires to make it an asylum of learning. The surrounding scenery of itself is enough to inspire and cherish a love for art and science.

Yours respectfully,

J. N.

We learn that Mr. Baxter Langley, of the *Morning Star*, has disclosed the place of retreat of Alsop, charged with complicity in the conspiracy against the French Emperor. He claims the government reward of £200.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Thames in bad odor.—India.—The Galway Freeman.—The Orangemen.—The Member's freedom from arrest bill.—The Telegraph.—Slavery and the Coolie system.

LONDON, July 2nd, 1858.

The parliamentary proceedings of the week would be without the little interest they possess and your correspondent in difficulty with regard to the want of a subject sufficiently important to merit the initial place in his letter, had not the Thames got into bad odor with all classes of our population, but more particularly with those concentrations of all wisdom, our legislators, spiritual and temporal, Lordly and Common. Several plans have been suggested for the abatement of this cholera-breeding nuisance. The Metropolitan Board of Works has met, but has done nothing as yet. In the meantime the terrible stench increases daily, driving from the river all those whom inexorable necessity does not chain to its banks, and if the heat of the weather increases in the same proportion as lately, it will be astonishing if London is not the victim of another plague. The only measure as yet adopting is the throwing of a quantity of lime into the stream in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament. The amount of impure water daily carried into the Thames by the city sewers is over 90,000,000 gallons. The amount of pure water to be mixed with this is only about four times the quantity. The contributions of the London Docks to the general filth are the most offensive, but this nuisance, it is said, is capable of being diminished. The sewerage, after having been carried out towards the sea, is afterwards brought back again by the tide. What is necessary, then, is to find a means of carrying the sewerage out and preventing its return. Some fourteen years ago, a commission appointed to consider the question, advised the filling in of an embankment, but this would not effect the above object. In 1854, the engineers, Bazalgette and Haywood, reported in favor of intercepting the sewers on both sides of the river, carrying them off, on the one side, to Barking Creek, and on the other, to about the same distance from the city on the Kentish side. This latter plan has been approved of, and urged upon the government, in the House, by Sir Joseph Paxton. It is imperatively necessary for the health of the metropolis that something should be done, and that immediately. The subject has been brought up several times during the week in both Houses, and as the members of both branches of the Legislature are themselves affected by the stench it is probable that something will speedily be done.

Intelligence from India does not show any proximity of a pacification of that country. Onde was very much troubled and the garrison at Lucknow was threatened by the insurgents. New revolts have broken out in various parts of the country, and the country of the South Mahrattas was very much disturbed. A Mr. Manson, the acting political agent in the Bombay Presidency, was slain with his followers in an attempt to put down an outbreak. The only offset to this disastrous state of things is the occupation of Calpee by Sir Hugh Rose and the loss of 500 men by the enemy in the pursuit which followed the occupation of the city. Fifty guns and incalculable stores of ammunition are said to have been captured. It would be satisfactory to know what the British forces have done with all the artillery they are said, by the accounts, to have taken since the commencement of the war. As to the effect of climate on the troops, it is fearful. The heat kills fifty men to every five that fall in engagements with the natives. Judging from the present aspect of things, the Indian war may yet be protracted during many years, and the opinion here, even among those who were most sanguine in the commencement, is that our Indian difficulty will give us some trouble before it is pacifically and satisfactorily solved. The interest in affairs in India has much decreased; it was overdone and the people are disgusted at the way they have been duped by the interested accounts of cruelties which were never perpetrated and massacres which never took place.

The Galway Freeman Disfranchisement bill came up on Tuesday in the Lower House. This bill contains but one clause and Mr. White-side moved an amendment to the effect that the disfranchisement should be confined to those voters who have been proved before commissioners to have given or taken bribes in the last and previous election for Galway. On the same day, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald called the attention of the House to the appointment of Mr. C. Moore, the Grand Secretary of the Orange Lodge of Tyrone, as Crown Prosecutor for that county. He then moved that the appointment of members of Orange Lodges to offices connected with the administration of the criminal law, is highly detrimental to the ends of justice. Mr. Whiteside informed Mr. F. that his objection to Mr. Moore no longer held as that gentleman had ceased to be a member of any Orange Lodge. Lord John Russell expressed his opinion that secret societies were opposed to social progress, and the Chancellor astonished

the House by declaring that it was the duty of the government to discourage all political organizations in Ireland. The second reading of the member's freedom from arrest bill was, on division, voted by a majority of 64. Some honorable members opposed the bill most strenuously, and pointed out pathetically what the country would have lost and might still lose by being deprived of statesmen of talent, bent like Mr. Micawber, under the pressure of pecuniary difficulties. Mr. Bonnerie instanced Edmund Burke, Pitt, Fox, and Sheridan as among the bright ornaments the legislation of the country would have lost if such an abomination as a bill taking from members the great privilege of exemption from debt, had been thought of when they flourished. However we need not fear to lose any Burkes or Sheridans at present by the passage of the act.

Considerable anxiety is manifested with regard to the Atlantic telegraph enterprise, and the absence of news has bred distrust in the public breast.

The Bishop of Exeter and Lord Brougham, the two great anti-slavery advocates, have expressed their approval of—or rather their acquiescence in—the Coolie system. The Coolie system is slavery in a mild form, and its acceptance by his Grace and his Lordship is a further proof that a great deal lies in a name.

W.

The disturbances in Wolverhampton and their causes.—Catholics insulted.—Parliamentary items.—Passage of the India Bill.—Failure of the Telegraph expedition. Catholic items.

LONDON, July 9th, 1858.

You are of course long aware that, in this favored country, we are at the head of civilization, toleration, liberality, &c., &c. Notwithstanding our very advanced position in the ranks of progress, we have yet preserved so much of our anti-Catholic bigotry that any itinerant scamp, who wants to raise the wind, has only to announce a "course of lectures" against the Catholic religion and its ministers, to enlist the sympathies and attract the pence of a large portion of our Protestant fellow-subjects. If a denunciation of the "Jesuits" be announced by the veriest refuse of continental nations, Protestant Englishmen—I mean of course the ignorant, and they unfortunately are by far the greater number—are sure to be irresistibly attracted. One of these adventurers—and a shameless woman whom he calls his wife—have been endeavoring to make a livelihood out of the blind prejudices of John Bull. This vagrant—who styles himself the "Baron Massena de Camin," and whose character is fully shown by late proceedings of his with regard to a respectable Protestant citizen of Walsall, lately announced a lecture in Wolverhampton. His design was evidently to insult the Catholic inhabitants of that city and to obtain notoriety by causing a riot. A synopsis of his lecture, in which the dictionary was ransacked for disgusting expressions, was extensively circulated in the portion of Wolverhampton where the Irish population mostly reside. They were challenged by emissaries to attend the lecture at the Corn Exchange, which had been let to de Camin by the keeper of the building. The Irish population assembled in large numbers on Monday, and showed a great desire to be brought into close communication with the fellow who so gratuitously insulted them and their religion. But he was not to be seen and the lecture did not come off that evening. On Tuesday the Baron published a provocative placard and the crowd in the Exchange that evening was greater even than on the preceding. Both parties were numerously represented. As evidence of the desire to exasperate the Catholic and Irish portion of the audience, a representation of an altar, a crucifix, &c., were placed on the platform and the "Baron" was attired in the habit of a religious. He was received with groans and hisses, and several rushes were made towards him, but the people were kept back by the police. The riot act was read and it was announced that the "lecturer" would not hold forth that evening. The Rev. Messrs. Dogherty and Kelly induced the Catholic portion of the audience to retire, the doors were locked and the "Baron," now surrounded only by sympathizers, proceeded with what he called his lecture, but what even the Protestant press of Wolverhampton branded as a tissue of filth, falsehood, blasphemy and obscenity. A correspondence took place on Wednesday, between the Directors of the Corn Exchange and the Mayor and Magistrates, in which the former declared they had no sympathy with such a lecture, and would not permit a second exhibition of an altar, but considered they could not interfere with an individual who had legally hired the room to lecture. The Mayor, who deserves much credit for his conduct in the affair, expressed his regret that in the interest of public order they did not put a stop to the so-called lectures. Measures were taken to preserve the peace, and on Wednesday evening the "Baron," aided by his female follower, delivered his discourse to an audience exclusively of his own kidney. No one among them, however, was sufficiently barefaced to accept the office of Chairman, and the Baron was obliged to proceed without one. The Directors of the Exchange decided on Thursday that no more lectures should be delivered in that building, and even the Theatre refused to open its doors to the "Baron." It is but justice to say that the Exchange was let by the keeper,

a person of the name of Brommage, without the knowledge of the Directors. So the Baron was obliged to leave. The Press of Wolverhampton are unanimous in saying that they were constrained to admit, notwithstanding their abhorrence of anything like turbulence or disorder, that the insulting manner in which the mock Baron vilified and tried to degrade what Catholics so love and venerate—their religion and its Ministers—fully entitled him to whatever rudeness he might experience at their hands.

The items of interest in the parliamentary summary of the past ten days are the defeat of Palmerston's and Russell's amendments to the India Bill, and the triumph of the ministry in the passage of the bill. The bill for the abolition of the Church Rates has been defeated in the Lords by a majority of 151.

You are, no doubt, already aware of the failure of the Telegraph expedition to lay the cable. We were prepared for the result here. The *Times* propose that the *Leviathan* should be employed in carrying the cable the next time an attempt is made to place it.

The annual retreat for the clergy of the dioceses of Westminster and Southwark takes place at St. Edmund's College on the 26th inst.

The Cardinal Archbishop consecrated the Bishop of Northampton at Oscott College on Sunday last.

W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Algerian Ministry.—The Emperor's movements.—French feeling on the Slave trade question.—Will sustain Spain against England.—Rebellion in Morocco.—New Consul at Monrovia.—St. John's Eve.—Turkey.—Candia.—Death of Spanish Prelates.—Mouvement to the Blessed Virgin in Africa.—The Bishop of St. Pierre, Martinique.—Religious rejoicings in Munich.

PARIS, July 1st, 1858.

The decree which creates a ministerial department for Algeria and the colonies goes into effect to-day. These branches of the ministry were formerly attached respectively to the war department and that of the navy. You are already aware that the head of this new ministerial ramification is "our well-beloved cousin" Prince Napoleon. A certain degree of surprise has been manifested outside France at the fact of a prince of the reigning family being placed at the head of a department of the ministry. The appointment is not, however, without precedents, though they are not numerous, and are of somewhat ancient date. The Duke de Bourbon and the Duke d'Orleans were the ministers of Louis XV. Marshal Randon, Governor General of Algeria, has arrived in this city.

The Emperor has left for Plombieres, accompanied by General de Beville, Captain de la Tour d'Auvergne and M. Mocquard, the head of his cabinet. The *Moniteur* announces that His Majesty will first go directly to the Camp of Chalons, to inspect the arrangements for the reception of the troops, as well as the farms which he is going to have laid out there. His Majesty will then go on to Plombieres and will be absent from the capital about a month. During his absence the Empress and the Prince Imperial will remain at St. Cloud. The Emperor and Empress assisted in the beginning of the week at the inauguration of a monument erected by the former to the memory of his mother, Queen Hortense, in the Church de Reuil, which also contains the tomb of Josephine.

A Parisian correspondent of the Russo-Belgian journal, *Le Nord*, writes to that journal that the attacks on France, in the British House of Lords, will be the occasion of an exchange of official explanations which will probably throw some light on the causes of the sudden recrudescency of negrophilous philanthropy which has been lately shown by the English government. With regard to Spain, the writer adds that if the English government attempted to put into execution its threats against the Spanish government, in the Cuban question, France would take part with Spain.

"Progress" is making its way even into the dominions of that potentate whose death we so often announced with tears (of laughter) in our eyes, in the days of our infantile games—the King of Morocco. Some of the worthy monarch's subjects have rebelled and he has already led the Imperial troops against the insurgents who were defeated and retired into the interior after having abandoned a part of their tents. Some of the Paris journals cunningly inquire if France would not do well to interfere between the belligerent parties. This phrase seems to be the shadow of some coming event.

The commander of the French Naval Station, at Monrovia, on the Guinea Coast, has withdrawn the title of French consular agent from the individual who lately held that post, and that of British consul at the same locality. A special agent exclusively charged to take care of French interests will shortly be sent there by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. This change has been brought about by the *Regina Celi* affair. It was bad policy to have our interests on that part of the African coast, the growth of which England sees with envy and displeasure, confided to the same hands as the interest of our ally.

The old custom of lighting bonfires on St. John's Eve is kept up in the good old city of Marseilles. It was even the subject of an official decree. The mayor of that city has issued

an order to the effect that as it is important that the observance of these old traditions should be perpetuated, a bonfire would be lighted in one of the public squares in presence of the mayor and other municipal functionaries. The bonfire is provided at the expense of the corporation.

Letters from Constantinople state that 3,000 Turks had been dispatched to the Adriatic, and three Turkish Generals had received orders to set out for Bosnia. The Austrian diplomacy at Constantinople is leaving nothing undone to get the Porte into a hostile attitude towards France. The intervention of the Imperial government in the Montenegro affair has roused the ire of Francis Joseph and his representative at the Turkish court.

The Christian inhabitants of Candia, whose rising against their Turkish governor I lately informed you of, have got promises, at least, that all their demands would be acceded to and the guilty functionaries adequately punished. I have no faith in Turkish promises, and I am still persuaded that the position of the Christian subjects of the Mahomedan will not be really ameliorated until the Christian Powers of Europe take an interest in their case and insist on the provisions of that delusive *hatti-humayoun* being strictly observed. There is not much probability of an united course of action being decided upon, as England and Austria take the side of the Turk in opposition to his oppressed Christian subjects.

The Church of Spain has lost one of its most illustrious prelates, Don Manuel Gomez de las Rivas, Archbishop of Saragossa, who died on the 17th of last month, at the age of 88 years. The Spanish papers also bring the sad news of the death of another venerable prelate, Monseigneur Benito Forcellido, Bishop of Astorga.

Mgr. Pavy, Bishop of Algeria, has published a very remarkable pamphlet, in which he appeals to the generous sympathies of Catholics in favor of the *Œuvre de Notre-Dame-d'Afrique*. The project is the erection of a monument of gratitude to the Holy Mother of God, and the consecration in her honor, of a shrine, on that African soil which during so many centuries resounded with the lamentations of thousands of Christian captives.

A decree published in the *Moniteur* appoints M. l'Abbe Porchez to the Episcopal See of Saint Pierre in the island of Martinique.

The Bavarian papers announce that great preparations are now being made at Munich for the celebration of the religious fêtes in honor of the jubilee, which are to take place during the present month.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. apl 1y

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BRANDSTUFFS—Four—The market was firm, but sales were restricted by the want of supplies, particularly of fresh ground State and Western. The transactions embraced about 8,000 to 9,000 bbls. Canadian flour was quiet, while the sales embraced about 100 to 200 bbls., closing within the range of our quotations. Southern brands were in good request, while supplies were moderate. The sales embraced about 1,600 to 1,800 bbls. Rye flour was steady, and sales light. Corn meal was firm, and about 4,000 bbls. Brandywine were sold at \$4 25. Wheat—The receipts and stock were light, and transactions were limited, being confined to about 8,000 to 9,000 bushels, including Western winter red at \$1, 84c inferior white Southern at \$1 15, 2,000 white Michigan \$1 15, 1,300 good Southern white \$1 32. Corn was quiet and sales limited. The transactions were confined to about 10,000 bushels, included in which were about 5,000 bushels unground Western mixed at 70c, 800 do. Southern yellow and 1,000 do. white Southern at 95c, for each. Rye was firmly held, and for good Northern 75¢/76c. was asked.

COPPER—The sales embraced about 2,000 bags of Rio per Josephine, and 3,300 do. balance of the cargo of the *Beloppe*, on private terms; 300 St. Domingo sold at 8½c, and 200 do. Capo at 10c.

COTTON—The sales embraced about 1,200 to 1,500 bales, closing on the basis of about 12½c, for middling uplands.

RAISINS—Sales of 200 boxes of bunch raisins were made at \$2 37½c.

HAY—Sales of about 1,500 bales were made at 45¢/50c.

IRON—Scotch ranged from 23¢/24c. with limited sales.

MOLASSES—Sales of 50 hhd's. Cuba muscavado were made at 10c.

OLIVE—Sales of linseed continued to be made at 73¢/75c. for city-crushed and for English. Crude sperm was at \$1 15¢/1 20; winter unbleached at \$1 30 do., spring unbleached at \$1 25. Whale was in moderate request at 50¢/53c. Lard oil was quiet at 85¢/95c. Tallow was in good demand, with sales of about 5,000 lbs. at 8½c. Palm oil was quite at 9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The market was steady. The sales embraced about 600 bbls., including mess at \$17 12½, and prime at \$14; thin mess at \$16 50, and clear mess at \$19 50¢/20. Beef continued in fair demand at steady prices. The sales embraced about 150 to 200 bbls., including country mess at \$11¢/11 50, repacked Western mess at \$11 50¢/13 50. Prime mess was quiet at \$10¢/12. Beef hams were steady, with limited sales at \$17¢/18. Bacon was firm, with light sales. Cut meats were in fair demand at 6c. for shoulders and 8¢/8 ½c. for hams. Lard was steady, and sales of about 600 bbls. were reported at 11¢/11 ½c. Butter was in less spirited demand. Ohio was saleable at 12¢/16c., and common to prime State at 14¢/20c. Cheese was at 3c. to 6c. for common, and at 6¢/8c. for good to prime.

RICE—Sales of 1,500 casks were made at 24¢/25c.

SUGARS continued firm, while sales were less active. The sales embraced about 1,200 to 1,500 hhd's Cuba muscavado, chiefly within the range of 6¢/7¢/7 ½c., and 2,300 boxes at 7¢/9¢, the latter figure for white Havana.

SPICES—50 casks of nutmegs were sold at 57½c., and 100 bags pepper at 9c.

SOAP—Sales 60 boxes Castile were made at 11c.

WHISKY—Sales of about 300 bbls. were made at 24¢/24 ½c.

Evangeline.

Words by CHARLOTTE YOUNG.

Music by JOHN BLOCKLEY.

Moderato.

They say that I but dream love, Yet oft in twi-light's rays..... Methinks I see thee once a-gain As

p

in de-part - ed days; Thine eye still follows mine a-gain, Thine hand still seeks mine own, And

mf *Cres.*

love's own mu-sic seems to say I am no more a-lone. When all a-round is hush'd and still, Up -

mf *Dim.* *Dol.* *pp*

on the air se - rene: Thy voice in thrilling whisper calls, Thy voice in thrilling whisper calls. E-van - ge-line,

Teneramente. *pp* *mf*

E - van - ge-line, Thy voice in thrilling whis-per calls, E - van-ge-line, My

p *mf* *Cres.*

own E - van-ge - line.

rall: e Dim: *Colla parte.* *mf* *Dim.* *pp*

Thou shalt not call in vain love,
For soon will come the day;
When from this fair and lovely world,
I too shall pass away.

I fain would go to that bright home,
And rest where thou art gone;
The heavenly land since thou art there,
No longer seems unknown.

When all around is hush'd and still,
Upon the air serene;
Thy voice in thrilling whisper calls,
Thy voice in thrilling, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 51 Chambers Street.

THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy—neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors and will be divided amongst them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of \$500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.

Bank open to receive Deposits, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

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TERENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer, 85 Liberty st.
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William Watson,
John Nicholson,
Andrew Carrigan,
James Kerrigan,
Hugh Kelly,
Charles O'Connor,
James Olwell,
John F. Nesmith,
PETER CERAN, Accountant.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Office, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to all and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

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HUGH KELLY, } Vice-Presidents.
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For Students not learning Greek or Latin 135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra 15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum 20
Music, per annum 40
Use of Piano, per annum 8
Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors' Fees will form extra charges.
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nov17 REV. P. REILLY, President.

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CONDUCTED BY

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EDUCATION.

(Auspice Maria.)

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For further particulars the public are referred to the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Louisville, to the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, and the other Prelates of the Province.

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IT IS NOT A DYE,
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